SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS to Watson's Bay and back, Sa.; children, half-prise. The stramer VI.TORIA, from Campbell's Wherf, at 10, 12, 1.50, and a o'clock, returning at 11, 12.00, 2, and a o'clock. HIS Steamer PLANET, to WATSON'S BAY, SUNDAY first, at 10 and 3 o'clock, returning at 11; and 6. Fares there and back, 5c. To start from Mr. Pusey's What's, between the Gas and Flour Commany's Wateree. Be ponentual to time. PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. Four times daily
From Sydney at 8 and 10 a.m., and 2 and half-past 4 p.m.
From Parramatta at the same hours. On Sundays—from Sydney
at 8 a.m. From Parramatta at 4 p.m. Pacentix Wast, January

day, Wednesday, and Friday. Pacents where, Admary 9, 1844.

TEAM TO MELBOURNE. — NOTICE to Passagers and Shippers of Cargo.—The A. S. N. Co.'s Iron Reem Faddle Ships TELEGRAPH. YARRA YARRA, and WARATAH, will proceed in future direct to the Warf, at Michauma, where their Passagers and Cargo will be landed without remarklungs. CTRAM TO MELBOURNE.

MANTAGA, a rore-castin riteward, and second Steward for the falcore, for the steamable Warratah.

STEAM TO MELBOUNNE.

610 10a.

610 10a

Bended goods can be taken.

B L BO U R N R, per steamer HELLES.
PONT, on SATURDAY, January 20th. Packages area, and every description of freights booked, forwarded, universed. ROBERT OAMPBELL, aguat to Burdell and Co. press, ship, and general agents, 39, Louer George street, LTEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The Tasmaniar

our days after arrival.
For freight and passage early application is requested. WILLIS
MERRY, and C. B. Batte' Wharf, 5th January, 1955.

STEAM from BRITAIN to NEW ZEALAND. e and India as well. freight or passage apply at the office of WILLIAM LOCH.), 213, George-street, who begs to acquaint his friends that resumed business in Sydney.

he has resumed business in Sydney.

THE WILLIAM DENNY, to Auckland, will promed onward with the mail per the Madras, THIS ETRING, at half-park o'clonks, from the Hunter River New Ream Bavigation Comp. ny's Wharf, Market-struct.

Free goods taken up til 11 o'clock. Passengars' luggage and horses must be on heard by noon.

Bills of lading to be sent to the office on the wharf.

TOR NEWCASTIE.—GRAFION, WILLIAMS, master, THIS EVENING.

master, THIS EVENING. POR MORPETH (Hunter River) .- SEA GULL. DOR CLARENCE RIVER .- MARION, goe era the first fair wind. to MORRIS and CO., Albien Wharf, foot of Market-stree

Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albien Wharf, foot of Market-st.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIS direct.—

The steamer WILLIAM MISKIN, BCAPLENDRN. commander, will leave the Pheedis Wharf, foot of Ershine-street, at a.m., on ARTERDAY, the 57th instant.

For freight or passage apply at the Phe-six Wharf; or to LADLET, IRELAND, and CO. (successor's to Sheppard and Aiger), 199, Georges-treet.

N.B. The residents of the Burnett and Wide Bay Districts are respectfully informed that, to those parties who give orders for their supplies to be forwarded per William Miskin, from Sydney, will have their wool brought down at 25s per hale.

COR TWO FOOLD BAY, the regular trader GIPSY, WM. CHALK, master, will stall again on MONOSY, 2 Ind. or reight or passage upply on barrior to HARPER, BRO-MERS, 200, George-street.—Commercial wharf, Jan. 17.

COOK.

O H MELBOURNE WHARF direct. — The
well-known packet brig WILD IMBH 678L, 170 tous,
W.F. TODD, commander. This reset has room for about 30 tens
freight, and will have promut despects.
Apply to Mr. JOHN MACNAMARA, Mecnamara's Wharf.

apply to LATRIEV BRULAND, and CO THE GOLDEN SPRING, for MELBOURNE-

ERCULES, for GERLONG,—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and pass Customs entries by no m. Has room for a few tone light freight if sent do m at once Apply on board, at the Flour Commert, Wharf, or Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George

FOR HOBART TOWN direct. — The clipper fills DAY. Can receive a few tons of measurement sooks, if send down at ones. Apply to Lvilley, inkland, and CO. (successors to Shepped and Alger), 190, George-etrect. FOR HOBART TOWN (hourly expected, and will meet with dispatch).—The packet brig EMMA, 183 tons, T. F. BROWN, communier. This vessel is hourly expected, she will have agencied.

TOR LAUNCESTON, for Passengers only.—The smart clipp.r-schooner ZONE, now lying off Dawe's Font, ready for sea. Hes comfortable passes yet accommodation. Apply to LAUDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, 199, George-street.

IZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON.—The packet brig LIZZIE WEBBER, J. MEINLAY, commander, n.w. alongide the Flour Company's Wharf, will have immediate despatch.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS TOR SAN FRANCISCO —The American barque AR-HISALD GRACIE, JOHN W. PIERCE, master, will all on or about the let of Pebruary.

For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, off Albion Wharf.

hoard, off Albien Wharf.

OR LONDON, the Al Aberdeen clipper-built
alip MAID OF JUDAR, 756 tons register, commanded by
Captain ISAAC MERCHANT, has again arrived alter a quirk
passage of 85 days, and will be despatched at the rad of February. As she is a favourite ship, intending passengers will
please make early selection of their berths, and shippers of produce may calculate upon her time of salling being punctually Apply to Captain MESCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIEULEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

OR LONDON.—The frigate-built Al ship RLENNOROUGH, tost toss, ROBERT THORNHLL, H.E.I.C.S., commander, will be despatched punctually on the th January,
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain THORNHILL;
J. B. METOALFE; or, to YOUNG and CO.
Two cables on the lower dock discussed.

DASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.-The Al

WANTED, One or Two Vessels, from 120 to 180 tons register, to load for a port in the colonies. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-

to order.

I. and 4. SPYFR and CO., agents.

OYAL SAXON from LONDON.—An agent will be employed at noon, THIS DAY, to pass all entries for all genda by the above vessel not pass d at the Curom Houre, whether free or in bond, and the same will be stored at the expense or risk of the consistence. R. TOWNS and Os.

MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street, with a night watchman, and ample storage accommoda ion. Apply to MORRIS and CO

QUAY BERTHS VACANT at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Ershire-street Apply to HENRY CLARKK.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at Taylor's Wharf, Suassisted, near foot of Market-street: room for two or three vessels. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR.

out on, and or transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By the meeting.

By the meeting.

By the meeting is a sum of the second of the meeting to use the meeting the meeti

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Mombers of this Society will take place on MONDAY EVENING heat, at 8 o'clock, at the Barley Mow Inn, Carlean parkered.

Poyal. Marine Hotel, Wollondong.

OYAL Marine Hotel, Wollondong.

— RUSSELI is happy to inform the visitors and patrons to the above establishment that, during the late drought he has increased his sater tans considerably, which from the late rains he has an abundant supply of pure water; he also regrets his inshilly come time sire to accommodate many of his patrons frow art of room, having now increased his establishment with a sittle groom and six beforems. The hotel conducted as heretarry, which has been so liberally appreciated.

Max Timester, and the stage of the Contact, means and the SEAR Timester, and the Contact, and the SEAR Timester, and the SEAR T

OYAL POLYTECHNIC. — THIS EVENING, L. an Historical Description of the Ports, Harbours, Westering Places, and Coast Secret principal substantial by views taken on the spot, and forming a most superb tableaut, accompanied with nusic adapted to the tenery. Cosciluting with Carponatropres, and music on the appointions. Admission as

THE PERFORMANCES THIS EVENING at the Victoria Theatre will be under the patronage of Colonel Comfield, and the Officers of the Rieventh Resiment.

MR. COPPIN'S FAREWELL NIGHT.

Sweethearts and Wives. Musical Melanga. Villatins and
tinah. Farewell version of Billy Burlow. And the King's
Burdener. At the Victoria Theatre. NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen that were unable

clemency of the weather, will be admitted THIS EVENING, upon presenting their ticket.

M USICAL ENTERTAINMENT, THIS EVENING, at the VICTORIA THEATRE.

Overture—By the Military Band.

S ng. Why are you wandering—Mrs. Craven Rong.—Mortal man.—Mr. Coppin Duct.—Don't bother.—Mrs. Bransoombe and Mr. Coppin Duct.—Don't bother.—Mrs. Bransoombe and Mr. Coppin Overture—Military Band

Billad.—When Magay gange awa.—Mrs. Guerin
Rong.—Cheer. boys, cheer.—Mr. Hol'oway
Farewelt version of Billy Barlow—Mr. Coppin
Ballad.—Where the bog suchs.—Mrs. Craven
Song.—Mr. F. How syn.
Duct.—I know a bank.—Mrs. Guerin and Madame S. Flower
March.—Military Band
Ballad.—Mrs. Care Wife.—Wr. Coppin.

DELL. M. Mrs. REFENA DERS in Parameter. THIS

M. R. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly on MON-DAY EVENING next, at cight o'clock, at his Rooms, from Mr. J. CLARK.

E. J. HAWKSLEY, Honorary Sieretary.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—A Special
Meeting is hereby a avenaed to be teld at the Freemanna'
Hall, Vort-aircret, on WELDENDAY near, the 24th January insiant, at 5 c'elock in the afterneon.
A General Meeting of the Members of Ledges under the Engish
Constitution, conjointly with Lodges 2 d and 307 under the Irish
Constitution, will be he'd at 7 o'click the same evening, for the
purpose of taking into consideration matters regarding the wellare of the eraft.

18th January, 1856. EWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY,
Notice is hereby given, that the next Half-yearly General
fivesting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on
TUSDLY, the Suth Instant, at 12 o'both moon, at the Company's
Office, Kardange-buildings, George-street, for the purpose of reouter and the Company's
Office, Kardange-buildings, George-street, for the purpose of reouter all all 1954, and the accretions for the Half-year ended Deounter alls, 1954, and the accretions for what other instances as
may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the Deed

By order of the Board,
O. R. HUNFLEY, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydner, January 13, 1856. FITZ ROY TESTIMONIAL.—The Committee and

Subscribers desirous of witnessing the presentation of the Address to His Excellency the Governor-General are requested to strend at Government House, at a quarter past 12 on Maturitation. HERMAN MILPORD, Hon. Seep.

who arrived at Melbiurno nine months since, will drop a few see to her sister starty MAHER, at 568, George-street South, duer, shy will fed very happy to con-unusicate with her. E UTERS from Dublin for WILLIAM HUGHES WALSH, at Mr. NOWLAN'S, 147, Pitt-street.

IAUTION to SCHEMERS -- As several of this Castlete sph-street.

TyDUCATION - Mr. CHAPMAN'S School, Redform - The duties of this school have con.metaced. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon Walsh, M.A., Joseph Willia, Ed. (Rev. Affeed Stewber, B.A., Redfern, and Thomas Holt, Jun., Ed. Canden Villa, Newtown.

OST, a short distance fr. m the upper Domain gate,

a 1-wn Handkerchief with Tin Sovereigns tied in the
corner. Any person having found the same will be rewarded by
leaving it with Mrs. J. JMR. Judge-street.

will receive the above reward.

(TWO POUNDS) REWARD.—Strayed from the residence of Mr. Rogers, St. Peter's, Newtown, on the 15th instant, Sight Cows, of the following description:—One struckers; one, with dog obain round her neck; one dark to the following one properties of the following one properties one there coloured method to the following one white poley; one dark brown now, right horn before an entire properties one black poley. Any person bringing has a strawberry poley; one black poley. Any person bringing the relative terms will be officred. Any person occasioning the show sows will be proceeded.

Miller's Point, Sydney.

DOTIOMRY.—£1000 wanted, on bottomy bond.

Dot to the American barque Aradia, pow lying in this harbour. For particulars apply to F. W. Ol. A. M. E. and CO access
for New York Board of Uncerwritere, Queen's-place.

DALMAIN.—Wanted, Furnished Apartments
(sitting-room and two Bedrooms), for a few weeks. apply better to A. B., Herald Office.

COOK.—A Respectable Pemale in the above capacity wanted. Apply, No. 5, Victoria Terrace, Miller's Foint.

Laundress; also, a Girl as Housemaid. Apply THIS DAY on the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., to Mrs. LASSETTER or-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

CARPENTERS wanted. Apply at No. 198, RS. DARVALL, residing at Darling Point, is in want of a Washewomen, to wash for her family, be the year. For particulars apply at the City Commissioners' Office, King-street. MILCH GOAT.—Wanted immediately, a Milch Goat, in fit condition for a sea voyage. Apply to Mr. MILFORD, storekeeper to Mesers. George A. Lloyd and Co., 213, Garagastrees.

George-arres.

TEWCASTLE.—Wanted immediately, a Youth well acquainted with the Greer's Businese; also, a Youth firthe Drapety Liae, in a country store. Apply to JOHN ANDERSON, Storcheeper, Newcastle.

ANDERSON, storckeeper, Reveastle,

STORAGE wanted for about 200 tons of goods.
Apply, stating terms, noz 116, Post Office.

SAWYERS wanted, to cut cedar, pine, and deal at
10a, per 100 feet. Apply to M CAFFREY, Buthurst street.
TO GROUERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Man, who theroughly understands his busness. JOHN HUGHES, 31, George-street.

Note: DOIN RUGHES, M. Goorge-street.

TO SQUATTERS.—The advertiser has been for the last 12 months serievily engaged on a sheep and e-title striction, and now withes for similar occupation at a moderate milary Addra as E. Fox, 174, Post O. See, Sydney.

TO VOCALISTS.—Wanted, Comic and Sentimental Singers. Apply at the Crown and Kettle, York and Birrack-streets.

THEODOLITE wanted, a good second hand one of modern construction. Iv, Heroid Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, by a young Man, a situation as Improver; has been two years in the trade Address W. F., Fortoffic.

WANTED, employment by a Plasterer. Address
PLASTERER, Herald Office. No objection to a untry work. WANTED to HIRE, a small Vessel, from 20 to 30 tone, adapted for the coasting trade, Address H. J.

WANTED, an experienced Waiter, who perfectly understands his business None other need apply. Apply to THOMAS JONES, Prince Albert Revisuran', Philetreet, opposite the Theavre.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a situaion as Warehouseman or Cierk; rrise a good had and
understands accounts, and is willing to make himself use of in an
eapacity. Apply to W. W. on board the Bangalore. For refereree apply to Captain Thainsan, on board. WATED, by a respectable Young Man, a situa-tion as War-houseman, Storkseper, or any other cap, city where he could make himself useful to his employer. Address J. I. Mr. Lumbert's, 199 Put-street.

WANIED, Board and Residence, for a Lady and Child, A short distance from town preferred. Terms to be moderate, and with a re pectable family. Apply by letter, Herald Office, Y.

WANTED, a Situation as Attendant on a Lady proceeding to India or England. Address R. M., Revald W ANTED, a situation as Farrier or Stockkeeper.
Address, by letter, to 0 H., Herald Office.
WANTED, a Monthly Nurse. Apply 78, Harrington-street.

winston-street.

ANTED, by a respectable Young Man, aged
20. a foreigner, speaking English, and just arrived, a
Situation in a store, shop, or otherwise, where he can make himself useful to his employer. In-door situation preferred. Address G. R., 127. Pitt-street.

ANTED, to purchase imm-diately a large house
with two to four acres of land, within twenty minutes'
with two to four acres of land, within twenty minutes'
with the Fost Office. Application to be made to Mr. FRANCIS
M'MAHON, 400, Occord-street South.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation on a station as Storekeeper, or in any espacity requiring a transverty person. The highest references can be given. Address J. R. Hurd Office.

WANTED, a Female as Plain Cook. Apply at the Buinbow Tavern, Pitterert. WANTED, a Monthly Nurse. Apply 78,

MANTED, a House or Cottage, of not less than six rooms, garden, and other conviniences, within seven miles of the Post Office. Partments or Liverpool Road preferred. Address S. M., Herado Office. WANTED, a good second-hand Dray. Apply by let er, to A. Y., Revald Office.

WANTED, to proceed to Maryborough, Wide Bay, a Cooper, to rugge for the ensuine boiling-down season. Apply to KIRCHNER and Do. 1, Wynyard-street. WANTED, twenty able-bodied Labourers,

WANTED, a Female Servant, Apply at the Forth and Clyde, Cumberland-street,

WANTED, by a young person lately arrived, a situation as Milliner and Dressmaker in Private Pamilics.

Apply to Mrs. W. DOLMAN, 10, Park-street.

WANTED, to rent a Cottage of three or more rooms, Apply to Mr. Balbues, Campbell's Whatf.

WANTED, a Coach Painter and Apprentice.
HOLLEY and CLYDE, 401, George-street. A HOME FOR CHILDREN deprived of maternal care can be obtained by addressing Maria, Hereld Office. A GNTLEMAN can be accommodated a said Residence at 155, Old South Head Road.

PARTMENTS, &c., for a select family, or a party of friende, at 70, corner of Hunter and Engabeth spreets. BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, or comfortable Bedroom only, with Board, required for a gentleman and lady and child, where no other ledgers are taken. Address, 50, Heroid Office.

A N. ASSISTANT and a Junior Hand, wanted.

A FRENCH COOK wishes for a Situation in a large family, or a respectable hotel. Satisfactory references give. Address, O. A., at Mr. Simpson's No. 1, Argyle-street, Miller's Point, Sydney.

DOTIOMRY.—\$1000 wanted, on bottomry bone's to view. apply to BURY, HASSAL', and CO., Herse Bassar, Pitt and Cashietesgh-viewers. For further particulars, and cards and cashietesgh-viewers. For further particulars, and cards and cashietesgh-viewers.

WATERSIDE FRONTAGE, facing King-street,

-Now vacant, No. 22, Murray-street, Fyrmont. Apply
on the premises. REAL FRENCH PLAIN DE LAINES, only 11/4d, per vard; all colours; seual price 2 · .; at MER-RING F. MS, 128, Pitt-street. TO PARTIES PROCERDING TO BNGLAND.

Pair of the most elegant China Vosce in Sydney, : BLACK, DRAB, and BROWN FELT HATS, and surerior Cloth Caps, very obean, at MERRINGTON's,

DRINTS, Calicoes, Sheetings, Blankets, Counter pares and General Drapery Goods, very low prices, a REBRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

CHOICE Sauterne, in 1 dozen cases, at 16s. 6d. per 300 DOZEN Bucellas, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, at 10s. 6d. per lise pr dozen. 1.0, GLANHAM.

CASES of English-bottled Port and Sherries, from 16s. 10 2 is. per de zen.

MADEIRA (B. I.), in 1 dozen cases, at 21s, per dozen. I O. GLANHAM, 156, George-street. dosen. I O. GLANHAM, 155, George-street.

OTICE!—Goods delivered to any part of the City
free. I. O. GLANHAM, opposite Bridge-street. To TAILORS AND DRAPERS.—To be seld immediately, the leave, fixtures, vas-fittings, proof-will, and etock-in-trade, belonging to W. NEWLANDS, Tailor and Draper, 110, Lower George-street. Apply on the premises.

TOVEMBER ILLUSTRATED NEWS and other REDUCED PRICES. — SMITH and GARDINER are now selling the sydney Diaries at one half the price of tie. Almanacs at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each. An allowance to torrelevers.

JAMS. - Van Diemen's Land Jams, assorted, daily expected, per Emma, and for sale by JOHN MACNAMARA,

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, of su-V prior quality hydraulic pressed, and in small trusses hourly expected, ex FAITH, and EMMA, for sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Macnamara's Wisef. A NNIVERSARY REGATTA. — Baltic deal padeles, a good selection on hand; sice, American and colonial ash ours and paddies, at T. and W. DAY'S, No. 9, Sussex-March North

ANNIVERSARY DAY, 1855.

MEDDERBURN and HILL.

POOTS AND SHOES.—Homan and Co.'s Boots
and shore on sale by the undersigned, at their wholesale
stores, Barrack-street. DAVID JONE and CO. FOR SALE, FOUR THOUSAND WETHERS, and FIVE THOUSAND WETHERS, and FIVE THOUSAND EVES.—The above will be not deliverable any where along the Fort Phillip line of road between wagen viggen and Madden's Frant. For particulars apply to COWPER, jun, Chatchury, or to CHARLES COWPER, Wivenhop, Condens.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and Co.

Supplied in any quantity by ELLIOTT and Co., Woolloomooloo Coal Wharf. Orders received there, or at the Library, Entactreet.

MITCHEN RANGE, with Oven attached, for Sale.
Aprily to 8, VIEMING, grocer, opposite the Barrack Gate
South Read-road Will be sold cheap.
TWO PIANOFORTES for SALE, by one of the
most eminent manuficturers (Sayler, of Paris)—Just

COSMOPELIAN FOR COATS, 36.

SALES BY AUCTION.

FAMILY DWELLING-HOUSE.—BOW-DEN and THRELKELD have just had placed in their hands, for sale by public suction, a complete Family Dwelling-houre, of fourteen rooms, in a most beautiful locality across the water, within four minutes' distance of Sydney. Land about an area and a half, testefully laid out; abundance of water Particulars in a few days.

Particulars in a few days.

London-made Gigs and Drg Carts.

DURT, HASSALL, and CO, have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day, at the Bagast, Plit and Castlereagh-streets (if not previously disposed of by private southers!).

6 superior finished sign, made by Cattell, Long Acre. They are exceedingly licht and strong, three of them with 4 agrings, and three with 2 aprings

2 strong, roomy, shamorek dog carts, made expressly to order for this colony, by the same eminent builder.

Perfect Saidle Cob.

Perfect Saidle Cob.

BURT, HASSAIL, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereage streets, To MORROW, at 11 o'clock, A very handsone cob, colour bay, black points, 14 hands 2 inches high, 5 years old, thoroughly broken to all his poces, being with cut exception the most perfect saidle-horse that has been offered for cale for some considerable time. He will arrive by to night's steamer from Morpeth, direct from his breeder's bands.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Hancon Patent Cab.

R. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mesers. Christopher Newton and Brothers, to sell by aution, at the Horse and Carriage Beaust, on TUEBDAY next, January 23rd, at 11 o'clock.

A new Hancon patent sab, very light, not being heavier than a Stanhope gig.

R. C. MARTIAN has received instructions.

A to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Barus, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'cleek. Four very superfor borses from the Ped River.
One pair of handseme bay earringe borses, stand 16 hands high, a good match, and good either in saddle or hurness.

A stry gelding, up to 14 store in the staddle, and a good harness, 5 years old, stands 18 hands, and a first-rate heaked, and a good harness, 4 years old, stands 18 hands, and a first-rate heaked.

A N.B.—The shows lot is the best that has been for sile in the Sydney Market for sometime.

Gig Hofse and Piebaid Poay.

R. C. MARTYN has received instruction, at the Horse and Carriage Banase, Pitt-street, on TUSBDAY, January 33-rd, at 11 o'clock, "Tommy," a bay gig horse, 6 years old, warranted quiet in single and double harmons A piebaid pony, 5 years old, perfectly quiet, and will carry a bey or g rl, late the property of the Hon Keith Stewart, R.N.

Milver Wateres and Musical Boxes.

On secount and risk of the Shippers.

R. EDWA "D SALAMON will sell by
suction, at his Rooms, George-street, January
19th, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve,
An invides of silver horizontal, hunting, and open-face
watches watches
One case musical boxes, 2 and 3 airs
One dicto ditto ditto, 4 to 8 airs
Terms, cash.

Surplus Household Furniture, Office Pittings, and other

M. R. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by
auction at his research

M. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his present residence, above the m Rooma, George-street, on MONDAY, January 22nd at 11 the previously to restrict the self-street and self-street and spring stuffed sofa Bookness and cheffonier Brussels carpet and rog Sundry plated and glass were Pair soushes, covered in damask skild russwood chairs Bookwood and initali werktable Pair card tables Set of initial coffee-tables Set of initial coffee-tables Auctioneer's counter, presses, tables Portable washistand and table 2 iron sales, &c.

Miscellances Goods.

Mr. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on ONDAY January 2 lnd, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the cale

Unavoidably Fostponed until MONDAY, January 22.

Perventions sale of City Property.

VALUABLE BULLDING ALLOTMENTS in Argyle-street,

Miller's Fotal.

BY Order of the Mortgages.

M. E. D. W. Att.D. SALLAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, January Find, at it o'slock, on MONDAY, January Find, at it o'slock, sellow ALLOTMENTS in Argyle-street, Miller Bull.DING ALLOTMENTS in Argyle-street, Miller Coler, issuing from Sun-street to Money on the Montage of the Mont

R. W. C. RUSH will seil by auction, at his Rooma, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, on account of wh m it may concern, exmaster, from London, damaged by see water, AD over R in diamond, i 4—One case, containing Carcassian cloth D. laines
Towels
Bay-dere and gingham dresses
Mus ins
Prints
Remnants cloth
Vest, parasols

Remnants cloth
Vests, parasols
Boots and shoes
Coth cape
Ties and gingham handkerchiefs
has, gloves, and hosiery
Thread.

To Drapers, Shippers, and others,

R. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at
his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at
lt o'clock pres'esty.
A large and goneral assortment of drapery, just landed, in firstrate condition, and to be seld without preserve.

rge and ge neral assortment of drapery, just lare condition, and to be sold without reserve. 7-8 and 5-4 Hoyle's garment and small patter white longuistic garment and small patter white longuistic garment and small patter white longuistic garment garment

Fummer coats
White and brown drill trowsers, &c., &c.]
Terms at sale, MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at il o'clock precise, white cotton hose Women's white cotton hose Grey ditto

Brown dressed ditto

Men's white and brown hose
Ditto half-hose
One case assorted shifteents make.



National Library of Australia

November 14th, 1854.

I send you files of the latest papers, which will give you particulars of the late affair at Balaciava, also of the progress in the bombardment of Sebastopol. The following copy of a letter from an officer of the expedition will pro-

bably be read with interest—
"I am sorry to say that we seem no nearer
the taking of Sebastopol now (28th October)
than when the troops first took up their positions before it. The earth works thrown up by the Russians, whilst we threw up ours, were so far out from the buildings of any value in their town, that our guns have been able to do very town, that our guns have been able to do very little damage of any consequence. There has been firing from earth works at earth works, and the damage done during the day has been repaired during the night. The Russians have thrown up works in the town, which enfilade our first batteries, an i we have raised others to meet the new difficulty. The Lancaster guns have moved further in by 500 yards than they were at first, and the French being better situated for advancing their works are now firing away at a distance of only 400 yards from the outer houses. For some days Lancaster's shells, rockets, and carcasses, have been thrown into the town, but they have reached nothing which could produce a conflagration. A few poor houses have been fired occasionally, but they have b en pulled down at once by the enemy before there could be any communication with the neighbourhood. The destruction of Sebastopol, or the doing such damage as to make its garrison evacuate by means of our artillery, is a complete failure. This has been ow for some days, and fact universally acknowledged something else must be tried, and with our present knowledge we must say it is a pity it was not tried before (the engineers really sught to have known somewhat better what they would be able to do) for whilst we have been cannonading, the reinforcements to the enemy have been coming, and as there are now 30,000

so sheltered by the town at its entrance that the ships in it are safe in any weather. It has steep little fought between hills on both sides, and opens out into a piece of the Allies and the Russians on the banks of the cultivated undulating country, some miles in circuit, which is bounded on the left by the steep topol, on the 20th of September, when the descent from the plateau, where our camp is; Russians were most signally defeated; and the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol on the by some rising ground, on which a Turkish 17th October.

The latest intelligence received here from the separated with some 24-pounders in a by some rising ground, on which a Turkish force was posted with some 24-pounders in a battery. There is a good road from the little came on, but were fired into by the marines in not grant a truce of three minutes.

The French Commander-in-chief scemed position on their left, which made them keep inland a little. Their next obstacle was the 93rd Regiment, and the gallant Highlanders he was to charge with the light division. When this purpose, asked what he was to charge, he was told, the asked what he was to charge, he was told, the Russian works. They were out beyond the fort which had been occupied by the Turks, and there had deserted from Sebastopol and joined the guns. On their way they were fired into by other guns in position, and by infantry. They reached the works, shot down the gunners and many of the horses there, and then re-forming gagement in the Crimea, and only once did they fore, and through these Lancers they had to go, the road to interfere with it, it has not been

thought worth the cost to disturb them. iven on this matter is now lost for ever, as he subject of bitter feeling and recrimination.

Worse, perhaps, than the loss of 300 gallant fellows who fell, is the conviction that we have They therefore set about their work in the mos with us 12,000 Turks who cannot be trusted. In scientific style, and gradually raised parallel another part of the ground the French were engaged with the Russians, and I am happy to say with some success; for they captured two of their no one can tell us. It becomes a grave ques-tion now for military men to decide whether it almost impregnable, one is terrified to think of we have sufficient force here to expend so much the difficulties that have to be surmounted be of it in defending Balaclava, and so leaving our fore it is conquered. Sebastopol is armed with camp and means of attack on Sebastopol as 1600 cannon of large calibre, and all the energy camp and means of attack on Sebastopol as much the weaker, whilst we might land our supplies with but little more trouble, in the creeks where the French are at present landing.

The allied fleets had taken an active part in

by a small gully, but a well-timed discharge of Bessarab grape from the said Lancaster settled the question Crimea. grape from the said Lancaster settled the question as to their ability, and they went down to the town much faster than they had left it, followed by the red coats almost up to their works. Some of the enemy's guns fired on the hill side where this affair took place, so that it is not safe for our men to go beyond a certain distance within that. However, they have buried more Rassians had taken up their winter quarters at for our men to go beyond a certain distance within that. However, they have buried more than 100 Russians who were killed; and how many may be unburied between that point and the town remains a matter of conjecture. It is, lently, and from great mismanagement on the however, agreed to by all, that the enemy's loss in killed must have been above 600 men. There were a few prisoners taken, but I cannot tell you very numerous, the country is very unsafe, and the exact number. We are landing more seamen to work the guas in the batteries, and between habitants. the exact number. We are landing more seamen to work the guns in the batteries, and between seamen and marines there are now about 5000 men landed from the fleet. The French ships have also contributed a good many men to the besieging force. The "Algiers," joined the fleet on the 23rd, and on the 25th her marines were landed, and are attached to those already under landed, and are attached to those already under the command of Sir Charles Compbell. the command of Sir Charles Campbell, at cal officers, they were getting on much better, and mortality had diminished.

The firing at the town still goes on, but it is now a very weak affair on both sides. Both seem rather tired of it. Malta.—Several wounded officers reached this

by the French steamer, on the 11th, and pro-ceeded to England by the P. and O. S. N. Co's ship Natia. The Crinoco came in on the same She brings dates up to the 14th from Constantinople, but nothing of consequence She left again at noon on the 12th, with the 3rd She left again at noon on the 12th, with the ord Buffs and a company of the 14th Foot, for Athens. H.M.S. Arethusa, is hourly looked for to repair. She brings down 150 wounded sea-men, who had been expected by Orinoco. Preparations have been made in the Naval Hospital

have been coming, and as there are now 30,000 men on our right flank, the next week cannot pass without some important events.

The little harbour of Balaclava has hitherto served as an excellent place for disembarking our actillery, stores, &c., for the army, and it is so sheltered by the town at its entrance that the

battery. There is a good road from the little fort to the camp, and the distance is about 4 miles; so, whilst the French have made use of the Creek near Cape Cheronese, it has seemed a fortunate thing that we should have been in possession of Balaclava. There are, however, other considerations now. From having high high the anatward it is necessary to recommend to the description of the considerations now. other considerations now. From naving high much from cold and wet, while the nects were hills to the eastward it is necessary to occupy them, or shot and shell might easily be pitched into the vessels in the harbour; then that the road up to the Camp should be safe, the undustrial who have the considerable into the town of Sebastopol from the constant of the const into the vessels in the harbour; then that the into the vessels in the harbour; then that the road up to the Camp should be safe, the undulating ground from the top of the creek has to be held in force, and this is all outside the steep descent which forms a natural defence for the descent which forms a natural defence for the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from from the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from from the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from from the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shells into the town of Sebastopol from short and shell short a descent which forms a natural defence for the position on which our army is encamped. The Russians had been known for days to be in great force not far from Balaclava, and on the 25th, they made an attempt to get the undulating ground of which I have spoken, and which would have given them command of the road leading to the camp. At 7 a.m. on that day, some battalions of Russian cavalry and artilitations of Russian cavalry and artilitations and these fellows, instead of offering any resistance, at once left their guns and ran for it. The Russians, of course, rode into the battery, and Russians, of course, rode into the battery, and that the allies had no dead to have and would remain the parallel line of batteries had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies had been formed by the Allies at a distance of only 1300 yards from the Callies had been formed by the Allies had been forme and these fellows, instead of offering any resist-ance, at once left their guns and ran for it. The Russians, of course, rode into the battery, and that the allies had no dead to bury, and would

anxious for a general assault at once, but Lord 93rd Regiment, and the gallant Highlanders not caring to form a square for Russian cavalry, stood in line and poured in such a fire from their minies when the enemy were at six hundred yards, that they at once withdrew out of range. A charge was then made by our heavy cavalry (the Scots Greys and Inniskillens). It was seen by many from the hills close by, and all are in raptures at its gallantry, they dashed all are in raptures at its gallantry, they dashed the other side, and then swept through them in would be an affair similar to that of Saragossa. teries of the Quarantine, situated at the lower us to apprehend.

were infantry and artillery at hand. However allies, and from them much useful information had been collected regarding the assailable parts

to return, those who were left of them saw that there were two regiments of Lancers drawn up across their road. Across the same fire as bedien a temporary advantage over a Turkish corps whom they attacked on the 25th September with 30,000 men, but were rep liked by the

4000 Russian prisoners.

Our riflemen and the French carbineers had It is now said that Captain Nolan entirely issunderstood the order given him by Lord sian artillerymen at their guns, and knocked aglan. But what evidence he might have now approached so near to the walls of Sebas-topol that they could take good aim at the Rusgiven on this matter is now lost for ever, as he It was anticipated by many that Sebastopol was among the first to charge and die. All would have been taken in a very short period. but the allied generals had determined upon f bitter feeling and recrimination. tion, so as to avoid the possibility of a failure

bour of Sebastopol, with its numerous forts and all that nature and art have combined to render

Bessarabis or to send reinforcements into the

Greece is still occupied by French and English troops, whose presence is required there to prevent anarchy. The Sultan now seems inprevent anarchy. The Sultan now seems inclined to make peace with Greece without insisting on an indemnity for the expenses of the war, which she certainly could never pay.

In Egypt things are quiet. The Viceroy is sending to Constantinople 10,000 more men, which will make 40,000 from this country. His Mighawa deliable in playing at the light and the second services of the second services.

Highness delights in playing at soldiers, is always attended by a number of them, and is just now on his way to Cairo by the desert with 4000 cavalry and artillery.

The total abolition of the slave trade in Geor-

gia a d Circassia will be a grand feature in this war; and according to a firman obtained from war; and according to a arman obtained from the Sultan, by the strongest representations on the part of the British Ambassador at Constanti-nople, not only will all Circassian and Georgian slaves be set at liberty throughout the Turkish ominions, but the dealers also will be subject to severe punishment.

The steamer from England with the Londor

mail of the 9th November, arrived only this day, and the passengers proceed to Suez at once. The India, China, and Australia mails have been here since the 16th, and will proceed on their way to England to-morrow.

Telegraphic intelligence from Australia wa spatched from he e to London yesterday by the Austrian steamer, via Trieste, and will reach London on the 23rd November, while the bulk of the mails will not be in England before the 30th November, via Marseilles, and 5th December, via Southamp'on.

LAND FORTIFICATIONS OF SEVASTOPOL. A WRITER in the Journal des Debats gives by far the completest account of the land fortifications. The site of Sevastopol consists of a series of platforms running up a steep acclivity from the sea to the high hills which tower over it at the sea to the high hills which tower over it at the distance of a league and a half, and from the top of which is unfolded the whole panorama of the town and harbour. Nearer that ensemble ceases to be visible; and even the tops of the masts are no longer seen, so deeply does the site sink down to the level of the roadstead and of the port. From this configuration of the ground it comes to pass that the town is built one part over the other, so as to form an ampitheatre, like Algiers, but better built, as its construction is quite modern, dating from 1790. The transverse streets, parallel to the roadstead,

the other side, and then swept through them in would be an affair similar to that of Saragossa. Leties of the Quarantine, situated at the lower return, cutting down all opposition. Shortly Several breaches had been made in the walls, part of the outward ground, cannot aid in its defence.

At the same time it is instructive to remark defence.

The Quarantine how doubtful, in several respects, our know-ledge still remains. Up to the present minute we have a standard and as all the regiments claimed to be drawn for leading the assault, lots had to be drawn for ledge still remains. Up to the present minute we same name. Near that spot is Fort Alexander, and by the side of that fort a battery called the Battery of Sevastopol, because it forms part of the town itself. From this battery runs a compalitation of the control of tack) is defended by the double battery of the can form no accurate tery runs a crenellated wall for musketry, about five-eights of an English mile in length, which runs up the steep hill to the top, where is a large runed. Other accounts depict the runs up the steep hill to the top, where is a large round fort with 20 guns on the platform, and surrounded below by a battery, the rampart of which is 20 feet high. The wall and the bastion having a ditch in front, but there is neither covered way nor glacis in front of this ditch. The fore, and through these Lancers they had to go, and the consequence was that out of 650 men in this engagement the Russians lost 5000 men, and one of their regiments was completely annihilated by the Highlanders. The allies had morning by the Turks, and captured the guns 1500 men killed and wounded. On the 30th 1500 men killed and wounded. On the 30th 1500 men killed and wounded. On the 30th 1500 men killed and wounded the French General Farey had taken 1500 men killed and wounded the French General Farey had taken 1500 men killed and wounded to the seventh day of the wound fort in this engagement the Russians lost 5000 men, after which they will command the bay as well as the Quarantine Battery, and even the whole of the Western side of the town. But they will on the 23rd—that is to say, on the seventh day of the wound fort in this engagement the Russians lost 5000 men, after which they will command the bay as well as the Quarantine Battery, and even the whole of the Western side of the town. But they will on the 23rd—that is to say, on the seventh day of the wound fort in there. Under the cannon of the round fort is situated a large fortified barrack, which has been lately flanked by several strong works. From that barrack runs a wall entirely surrounding the town, the port, and the arsenal, to beyond the careening basin towards the Tchernaya, at he extremity of the roadstead, which gives a five English miles, including the sinuosities. This wall is three feet thick, is crenellated, and has in front a ditch, the earth of was thought to have slackened during the which has been thrown in front to form a 21st and 22nd, the result might have been glacis covering the mesonwork in many attributable either to the want of ammunition or places. This wall is not terraced—that is, does the occupation of the garrison of some interior not form a rampart above on which artil-line of defences. It appears to us, moreover, lery can be placed. But on the points where, in a regular fortification, there would be bas- the 25th, and the renewal of the attempt in tions, the Russians have raised batteries, in the another quarter on the day following, must form of cavaliers, firing above the wall. The needs be taken as evidence of considerable bold-disarming of their line of battle-ships has furness on the part of the besieged. Such operanished them with the means of providing all tions were, of course, obviously suggested by their works with guns of large calibre, and the advantages of numerical superiority and the

LATER EUROPEAN
NEWS.

and suffered severely for it. They came out of the town about 7000 strong, and had to advance up a steep hill, covered with brushwood. As they came up our pickets fell back slowly, making terrible use of their minie rifles as they did so. By degrees, however, the Russians arrived at nearly the top of the hill. The artillery which had been kept in readiness then opened fire, and General Evans's division also poured some musketry into them. In a short time the some musketry into them. In a short time the latest papers, which and been kept in readiness then opened fire, and General Evans's division also poured some musketry into them. In a short time the will give you particulars of the late affair at lancasfer guns, from which they were separated by a small gully, but a well-timed discharge of the progress in the bombard. portant for them to prevent all access to the port, particularly that of the faubourg of Ker-belnaia, on the eastern side. If the besiegers on the right, the English, seize on this faubourg while the French have made themselves maste of the round fort, the town would find itself between two fires, and so over-whelmed with bombs, balls, and shells, that no garrison could remain there. But it is to be noted that this garrison cannot be forced to capitulate, not being blockaded; and that the Russians, when at the end of their efforts in the town, will always be at liberty to cross the road stead, and take refuge in the forts on the north ern side.

Among the works destined to defend the ravine of the port, two great batteries in the form o towers are mentioned; and a recent construction, said to be built of stone and brick. From want of time to raise a third tower at the bottom of the fort, the Russians have placed a line-of-battle ship to perform the duty of a battery against the mouth of the ravine. Besides, the works are still going on, night and day, without interruption. One-half of the garrison is occupied with obliged to take part in them. Sebastopol is commanded almost on every side by hills rising one over the other to a great height, as already stated. But the nearest hills have been a long time back levelled by works which lasted twelve years; and the earth taken from them or to certain hollows which might facilitate the approaches. There is not, consequently, any height now commanding the town within 500 or 600 yards of the place. But beyond that radius the Russians occupied with strong re-doubts several elevated positions, which have forced the besiegers to open the trenches at an unusual distance -1500 to 1800 metres from the place, it is said. Although these positions were only fortified by earthworks, where a sudden assault might be attempted, the allied generals have preferred operating by rule to sacrificing good soldiers, whose devotedness and bravery will be required at a later petiod for decisive blows. In fine, all these works and constructions, raised in considerable haste, cannot have the stability and resistance of a rea permanent fortification. Although the Russians are provided with large cannon, such pieces are are provided with large cannon, such pieces are not sufficient without good ramparts. It is, be-sed, proved by the experience of all sieges, the the fire of the besieging party has always an advantage over that of the very strongest place, because the fire of the attack is always convergent, while that of the defence is di-

THE TIMES' LEADER.

THOUGH the last letters of our correspondent communications we have received from Constantinople, and other quarters more immediately contiguous to the scene of action, are sufficient to give us a satisfactory insight into matters only known previously through the brief and imperfect announcements of the tele-graph. A despatch, too, from Lord Raglan to the 23rd ult., or to the period immediately pre-ceding the attack of the Russians upon our lines. For authentic details of this nust still wait a few days longer, but the general progress of events up to the 23rd can now be estimated without risk of error, and our readers will find, we think, that the conclusions we have ventured to advance are entirely supported by transverse streets, parallel to the roadstead, the facts made known. If the public would communicate with each other only by steep but consider the siege of Sebastopol as communicate with each other only by steep ascents; but at their extremities there are lines of communication of a less abrupt character for vehicles. The town contains several monuments, and, among others, the churches, and principally all the buildings of the navy, the tainties of war, all feelings of disappointment

Russians as inspired by the most energetic resolution, as repairing the damage caused by our batteries with incredible celerity, and as maintaining an equality of fire with a perseverance glacis in front of this ditch. The not to have been anticipated from a defeated being charged with the attack on the and demoralized army. We are disposed to betremendous cannonade of the allies — the "defences of the place were as yet far from being subdued," and that "no serious diminution of their fire was perceivable." An eye-witness, who on the day before this date was close observer of the scene, has informed us that he noticed the artillerymen in one of the ment of from three and three-quarters to glish miles, including the sinussities. Coolly to their guns as on the first day of the siege, and that, though the fire of the place was thought to have slackened during the the occupation of the garrison of some in erior

their inferiority to the soldiers of the West. The its predecessor, the enemy finally once their force in the field is computed at more retiring, this time without adstrength of their force in the field is computed at something less than 30,000 men, whereas fully that number were thought to have been brought against us on the 25th; but as Sebastopol is open on the northern side, it is evident that the garrison and the relieving army may combine or distribute their battalions exactly as operations may seem to require. The effective force of the Allies available against all these contingencies is certainly none too large. It is estimated by our Constantinople correspondent, writing on the 27th ultimo, at some 60,000 infantry, or about the numbers first landed in the Crimea, but the relative proportions of the con-tingents are somewhat changed. The French, tingents are somewhat changed. The French, who disembarked with some 25,000 men, are who disembarked with some 25,000 men, are now, owing to their powerful reinforcements, said to muster 36,000, whereas the British had only 15,000 to show cut of their 27,000. The casualties of the siege were supposed to put 80 men hors de combat every day in our own army alone, but this result included few actual deaths, and not a large proportion scen of wounds. large proportion even of wounds. We are in-clined to think the estimate exaggerated, but, if t is correct, our chief enemy must be sickness. for the Russian bullets have as yet done us singularly little harm. We know with certainty, days of the siege, when the fire of the Russians would be naturally most severe, cost us no more than 1 officer and 21 solders killed and 10 officers and 102 soldiers wounded. To these must be added the casualties—12 killed and 56 wounded -of the naval br gade employed on shore, but the total amount is certainly not large, considering the weight and severity of the cannonade. The hospital at Scu'ari, respecting which our correspontent's undersigned observations should be attentively remarked, will ultimately, we trust, return many invalids to their duty, and considerable reinforcements are now on their way from this country to the Crimes had way from this country to the Crimea; but what we gather of the Russian numbers is correct, the capture of Sebs will have been effected, with a smaller force in proportion to the duty than any similar exploit in past times.
It is extremely satisfactory to observe that

this result—that is to say, the eventual fall of the place—is always ant-cipated with unvarying confidence in every communication from the spot. How long the assault might be postponed, how it would be delivered, or what measures might be subsequently taken by the Russian commanders, were points for conjecture only, but that the allies would at no distant day be masters of Sebastopol was thought beyond all question. Nothing had been accomplished by the enemy which could materially disturb the progress of the siege, or even much retard the final attack. Our difficulties were created principally by the nature of the ground, which is so intersected by ravines and creeks that no distinct view could be obtained of the obstacles likely to be encountered between the trenches and the town. But the course of events has told steadily in our favour. of the attack deprived us of such desirable as sistance, repaired their batteries so energetically that they were ready for action sooner than was thought possible, and have since advanced most thought possible, and have a first possible approaches are now within musket-shot of the defences, and the Minie rifle will soon do its defences, and the Minie rifle will soon do its deadly work as effectually as at Bomarsund. Every day, in short, on which, according to the Russian phrase, "nothing decisive" occurs, is a day gained by the allies, and brings us so much nearer to victory. Sebastopol could only be saved by decisive success on the part of the enemy—by such a sortic from the town as would destroy our batteries, or such an attack upon our position as might convol us to attack upon our position as might compel us to raise the siege. Both these enterprises have been attempted, and both have failed. Desperation may, perhaps, sugg st a repetition of the trial, but the event is not likely to be more doubtful when the Russians, slready once defeated, are reduced in numbers and enfeebled in spirit, and when the allies, already once victo-rious, are confident in their strength, and warned by experience against surprises.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL. (From the Times, November 9. [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Heights of Balaclava, Saturday, Oct. 21. THE pounding of Sebastopol has now been going on for five days, and amid the thunder of artillery in the front I snatch a few moments to and we are in constant expectation of having something warm upon our hands. On the 18th, cling left" most energetically ;-and here, in a parenthesis, I must explain that when a vidette "circles left" the proceeding signifies that the enemy's infantry are approaching, while to "circle right" is indicative of the approach of cavalry. On this signal was immediately heard the roll-call to "boot and saddle;" the Scots Greys and a troop of Horse Artiller assembled with the remaining cavalry on the plain; the 93rd got under arms, and the bat-teries on the heights were immediately manned. The distant pickets were seen to advance, and a Dragoon dashed over the plain with the intelligence that the enemy was advancing quickly.
Then cavalry and infantry moved upon the plain, remaining in rear of the eminences from which the movements of the videttes had been observed. The positi n of things continued for an hour, when, from the hills, about 3,000 yards in front, the Turks opened fire from their advanced intrenchments on their summits from 24-pounder howitzers, firing several rounds from two batteries At this moment we were informed that the enemy "meant advancing," and that they numseveral thousands, and that we should have a hard day. We were thoroughly pre-pared for them, and remained in statu quo. The Moskows, however, halted in their onward course, and in the evening lighted their watch-fires about 2000 yards in front of our videttes, the blaze showing beingt and high is videttes, the blaze showing bright and high in the darkness. The cussians had made a reconnoissance three weeks ago in this direction, when there were no works here, so had not bargained for a first reception at this point. Of course, we were on the alert all night, and before the day broke were particularly attentive to our front. If the Russians had intended to attack us at that time, they could not have had a more favourable morning, a low, dense, white fog covering the whole of the plain. The sun rose, and the mists disappeared, when it was found the Russians had vanished also. The next day we naturally expected would be a quiet one,

more retiring, this time without advancing near enough for shot from the Turks.

The next day I had a foraging expedi ion, and returned with a goose, butter, preserved mik, &c.—a very successful foray, and a full haver-sack. Of the price of provisions sack. Of the price of provisions you will have some idea when I tell you that a small ham is sold for £3; tins of preserved meat fetch £116s. each; and for sauces, curry powders, and mar-malade the prices sound fabulous. I have malade the prices sound fabulous. I have known a pot of marmalade fetch one guinea, and frequently 10s. its given for this luxury. We were just beginning our meal of commissariat beef and pork, tempered with the contents of the aforesaid haversack, when away went the vidette again, first circling right and then reversing as suddenly to the left. Again sounded trumpet, bugle, and drum through the plain, and masses again moved into position. plain, and masses again moved into position upon it. So we remained till dark, a night attack on the Turkish position in our front being anticipated, and the batteries received orders to fire anticipated, and the batteries received orders to fire upon any troops perce ved in certain eventualities, and so we again stand all ready for some hours, during which the only amusement is in the hands of the Turks, who fire a round or two; darkness finds, us similarly occupied. About 9 o'clock a smart fire of musketry is heard from the Turkish heights, and its light sparkles from the Turkish heights, and its light sparkles over the hills; we now feel that our vis a-vis means something; then again all is unaccountably quiet, until some batteries open a pealing fire, and then the bursting shells illuminate the sides of the hills. We strain our eyes in the darkness, and wonder what the deuce it means a flagment all in the sides of the sides of the hills. it means ; afterwards all is still, and the men lie down in their great coats to rest, though ready for momentary action. No camp fires were allowed to burn during the night; the men were dismissed at 8 o'clock for two or three hours, and the vedettes have at present allow

us tranquillity.

Noon,—We learn that the Turkish musketry was directed upon some Cossacks, and that the batteries had mistaken the preparations for chibouque lighting of a strong Turkish advanced picket for flashes of musketry, and blazed away-for unately, in the thick darkness of the night, having given their guns sufficient eleva-tion for the shell to pass harmlessly over the heads of our astonished allies, and burst far heads of our astonished allies, and burst far beyond. Our Russian friends of yesterday are said to have entered Sebastopol by the north side. I imagine their object was to annoy and harrass us, so as to compel a large force to remain here. and weaken, as far as possible, the number of

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assailants in the front.

Sir Colin Campbell is a fine old fellow, and frequently pays us a visit. I hear that in the attack of the fleets on the 17th, the Albion was so much injured that she will have to return to England immediately. The Agamemnon led in (she was within 500 yards of Fort Constantine, and had only two feet water under her bottom), and the Albion made signal, "Where you go I will follow." One of her lieutenants and the Albion made signal, where you go I will follow." One of her lieutenants (Chase) was killed, and seventy men killed and wounded; Greathed (lieutenant in batteries of Naval Brigsde) was killed yesterday, and Ruthven (lieutenant) very badly wounded. The Colonel of the Grenadier Guards was killed two days ago. Captain Peel (Diamond) has much distinguished himself, and threw a Russian eight-inch shell over the parapet of his battery, which burst harmlessly on the other side. The Arethusa suffered much, and will have to return home. It would have been a great thing had some of the heavy lumber of the ships of the Baltic been sent here, where they are wanted, instead of encumbering the Baltic fleet, where circumstances prove they were not

To-day is the fifth day of our can onading Sebastopol; the impression there was not felt much till to-day, which appeared to be an excellent day for us. The town was on fire three times; the Round Tower was silenced on the times; the Round Tower was stienced on the first day; by the second morning, however, the Russians had again raised one gun upon it, which was soon knocked over. Sebastopol is which was soon knocked over. Sebastopol is the Woolwich of Russia—at least, this part of it, and with their appliances, spare guns. carriages, &c., the Russians have been quickly able to effect their repair each night. Sir Edable to effect their repair each night. mund Lyons was at such close quarters with Fort Constantine that the upper tier of the guns of the fort could not be brought to bear on the Agamemnon. Evening.—Sir Colin Campbell's aide-de-camp

has just been in to say that the enemy are again menacing us, and again have cavalry and infantry been waiting in expectation on the plain fantry ocen hours; they have just, for some hours; they have just, again; this constant turning out is very wearying. When we stood to our arms the whole of the other night, I was amused by the remark of one of the mer Rooshans is too ugly to show their faces by day; I wish the brutes would come on and take their licking without so much bother.'

Undisturbed to-day here, but much firing in front. The last three days have been very satisfactory, the Russian fire having greatly diminished. There is some talk of assaulting at daybreak to-morrow. There is a report that yesterday evening the Russians made a sortic upon the French who repelled them and entering one of their own batteries with them, took it and 23 guns. There is a large bright reflection upon the clouds as I write, which speaks of fires in Sebastopol. We have been most fortunate in the weather, which is lovely. A very few days will now settle Sebastopol. What a pity it is that false reports of its fall should have appeared in the Eaglish papers. My bed upon the clean straw looks so very inviting that I cannot resist

its appearance any longer.

Monday Morning, 7 o'clock. Just returned to my tent, having been under arms (as is customary in an enemy's country, since an hour before daylight—4 o'clock). All quiet here this morning, but the firing in the front going on as usual. The Moshows in our front sent out fee'ers yesterday after-noon to the French line of batteries and fired upon them. We shall look carefully for our friends here on the day of the assault in the front, where no doubt they will imagine the greatest number posdoubt they will imagine the greatest number pos-sible of our troops to be engaged. On the day of our first alarm here (four days ago) the Bri-gade of Guards and the Highlanders marched up to reinforce us, and returned after the enemy had retired. Three regiments marched in to reinforce us. An officer of the Guards was taken prisoner yesterday in the trenches.

This is the sixth day of the bombardment, and the place still holds out, though the Russian fire camp and means of attack on Sebastopol as much the weaker, whilst we might land our supplies with but little more trouble, in the creeks where the French are at present landing. The allied fleets had taken an active part in the bombardment of fort Constantine, Quarantely of the fight with a different result. The Russians in Sebastopol tried the strength of their right of our Sebastopol tried the strength of their right of our Sebastopol tried the strength of their right of our Sebastopol tried the strength of their right of our Sebastopol tried the strength of their samp, where General Evans's division is placed, though the supplies with but little more trouble, in the concentrated to defend that formidable arsenal. The allied fleets had taken an active part in they have, without doubt, plenty of men to serve them, more or less expert. The imperfect system of fortification of fort Constantine, Quarantely of the bombardment of fort Constantine, Quarantely the bombardment of fort Nicholas, the guns of which shigh point at the top of the town. At a little state of defend that formidable arsenal. The allied fleets had taken an active part in the day before yesterday, borne the and that we should not be annoyed by remaining at our arms for our final work. Not a bit of it; whole brunt of the defence, but we hardly they could have been understate them, more or less expert. The imperfect system of fortification of the through the troops in that state of demoralization which store them, more or less expert. The custom of fortification of the defence, but we hardly they could have been understate them with troops in that state of demoralization which succeeded the defence, but we hardly they could have been understate them with troops in that state of demoralization when a courseless with have, till the day before yesterday, borne the defence on the fleets and that we should not be annoyed by remaining at our arms for our final work. Not a bit of the defence, but we had just laden ourseless with the allied our arms for o is much slackened since the 17th. The English

heavy fire into the town, which I think (as do most others) we shall in a few days enter in triumph, though Sebastopol is by nature as strong a position as any in the world. You will be glad to hear that all the troops are healthy, the 20th, both officers and men, never more so; as for myself, I never had finer health. ugh we lead a strange and irregular life, and edly get more sleep by day than by night. tured to undress to my drawers and socks and turn into bed: but last night, at 2 a.m., I turned out with the 20th, 57th, and 68th regi-ments and a company of rifles as skirmishers, and two guns, to a place about seven miles off, where we arrived before daylight, to encounter eight battalions of Russian infantry, and a body Cossacks, which threatened an attack on the little town of Ba aclava, and the few troops we had left there to defend it; but the Cossack videttes rode off, and gave the enemy's force the alarmofour approach; and, as these Cossacks are sad cowards against regular troops, I doubt not that they greatly magnified our strength, for the ered off among the mountains, not relishing the risk of another engagement in the open country. I really feel for the poor creatures in Sebastopol, for there is now only one gate open to them, and that gate directly faces the fire of the French batteries. There is no doubt that these poor creatures are suffering all the horrors of war, added to the utmost want of provisions and water, with numerous deaths, caused by our bombardment, quite unavoidable on our part, but which nevertheless must con-tinue until the place capitulates or is evacuated

Many have deserted, and yesterday a Circassian prisoner and a Russian made their escape, and described a scene most hor ible to think of, hundreds lying dead in the streets, and all to engaged to bury their dead, and the stench therefore most awful.

The climate at present is of the most heavenly de cription, and the mountainous scenery about here, and especially in the neighbourhood of Balaclava, grand and beautiful.

POLITICS FROM THE BALTIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
Cop nhagan, November 3.
Since I last wrote the political situation of the Scandinavian kingdoms has not changed. Only events ripen, and the realization of those truths I often have repeated has become merely

in Sweden not a voice is heard in favour of Russia; some few people advocate neutrality quand meme, and the difference of opinion in that country regards the more or less remote period when the the more or less remote period when the neutrality ought to be shaken off and succeeded by an active alliance with the Western Powers, by an active alliance with the western rowers, a majority of the Court party, with the King and Queen at its head, wishing to keep this eventuality off as long as possible; a minority of the Court, headed by the Crown Prince, being inclined to a more vigorous policy. As in Belgium, the essential part of that country's foreign policy is ruled by the King, so in Sweden King Oscar, though not King Leopold's equal in political judgment and foresight, may be aid to hold in his hands all the threads of Sweden's foreign relations conjointly with the Secre-tary of his Cabinet and Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, Baron Manderstroem; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Stierneld, being little more than the titular inthat place. Nobody in Sweden, "What is the opinion Ministers?" Everybody asks, "What e King's pleasure?" and his pleasure is the King's pleasure?" There is not a spark of the daring spirit of the House of Vasa in King Oscar: he is mild, sensible, and cautious, and has chosen Ministers of the same turn of mind. His disposition and that of the Swedish Government become more evident by the manner in which they have recently called upon the estates of the kingdom to vote new supplies of 2,500,000 banco-dollars. constitution of the 6th of June, 1809, two special sums-besides the normal budget-are reserved for "unlooked-for events; appointed to the "lesser credit," defence of the country, or to other important and unavoidable measures, and being at the disposal of the Government, without the control of the Estates: the second, the "larger credit," reserved for the case of war only, and submitted to the control of the Estates. Now, the Swedish Government desires and submitted to the control of the the abovenamed sum to be voted as the "lesser credit," that they may use the money without being obliged to call the Estates together and ecount for the object of those extraordinary expenses. The Minister of Finance, Baron Palmstjerna, on laying this proposition before the Committee of the Budget, declared that the neutrality; but he did not choose to tell by whom the neutrality was threatened. It is a remarkable circumstance that, on the very day the 21st September) when Baron Palmstjerna brought forward his proposition, a well-informed erson in Berlin wrote a letter to another person residing at that time in Hamburg, praising the new step Sweden was about to take for the nance of neutrality. Now, in the Estates of weden the majority undoubtedly inclined to the servation of neutrality, but not to blindly votaglarge sums for that purpose. A question reperally asked is, "Against whom are we to fend that universally acknowledged neutra-From what quarter is it threa-By Russia? Is it likely that Russia ould during the winter weaken her means of lf-defence by an untoward attack upon Swen, thereby exposing herself to see the ranks her enemies increased by a small but warlike tion, and the corps d'armee she might send for e purpose to be cut off in the spri g by the eets and forces of the allies? Or is it against he Western Powers we have to defend that But we won't go to war with Engand and France." A number of members, herefore, wish to vote the sum wanted by the Government as the "large assure a new order to vecation of the Estates whenever the evenof Eweden's neutrality being threat-may present itself, and thereon rocure a guarantee of the supplies being within the control of

seen a sort of blame thrown upon the Norwegian people as by mere jealousy opposing themselves to a more decided policy on the part of Sweden, and that especially they objected to the sister country getting back Finland from a narrow-minded fear of the balance of power thereby inclining too much in Sweden's favour. There is but a small grain of truth in this as-There is but a small grain of truth in this assertion. Norway, with its free constitution, its high minded energetic population, and its thorough English sympathies, ing of that ordinance dependent upon the assent of the Danish Diet to give up certain constitutional between the anti-Russian proceedings on the Danish Diet to give up certain constitutional prerogatives. Therefore, Ministers have tiself a drawback to anti-Russian proceedings on the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the distribution of the Danish Diet to give up the distribution of the recent transactions between Russia and Norway in Finmarken. By the treaty of the 18th of October, 1751, codicil sec. 10, between Denthe the King as well as themselves by the promise mark, Norway, and Sweden, it was stipulated in the Royal declaration of the 28th January that on account of the nomadic state Swedish Finns should be allowed to go down to the Norwegian coast for fishing. This was an ancient custom and convenient to all parties. When Russia acquired Swedish Finland by the treaty of Frederikshann, in 1809, she did acquiesce in the jus postliminii by not protesting at that time against the stipulations of the treaty at that time against the stipulations of the treaty of 1751. Now, this treaty had fixed the boundaries of the respective territories, without dividing the populations, to which the nomadic state of the Finns put a great obstacle. Still the rule had been laid down that the national treatment of the finns put a great obstacle. Still the rule had been laid down that the national treatment of the occasion for receiving the land treatment of the occasion for receiving the occasio a'ity of the Finns depended upon their winter of the Finns depended upon their winter of the Finns who spent the winter of Sleswick and Holstein. In Altona the King Russian territory should be considered Russian, has had the good luck to be favoured with the those wintering on Norwegian territory should be esteemed Norwegian. Nevertheless, the constant migration of this race of nomades rendered the rule unavailable, and a sort of international communism continued. This did not suit Russia. Already by the Boundary Treaty of the 11th of May, 1826, Russia tried to put an end to this state of things; but she did not succeed in her endcavours, except in the favourable to the Danes. Tempora mutantur. In 1848 the King was a greater factory of the common districts. the formerly so-called common districts. First in a note, dated the 13th of May, 1852, did Russia openly declare that she did sider the treaty of 1751 obligatory to her in way, and that the right of pasture on Russian territory for Norwegian Finns was henceforth abolished. In the beginning the Norwegian Government protested against this interpretation f public law; they knew that this measure on the part of Russia would compel the nomade in-habitants of the large districts of East Finmarken, of Kautokeino, and of Karasjok to diminish considerably the number of their reindeer, and, consequently, be ruinous to them. They further knew that several Finn families, to avoid ruin, had declared their willingness rather to pay a tribute to Russia than to lose their former right of pasture on Russian soil. This it was which Russia wanted. But this also awakened the Norwegian Government to the langer of the measure, and they answered Russia by the provisional ordinance of the 31st of July, 1853, which abolished the reciprocity stip lations of the treaty of 1751, and excluded Russian Finns from the Norwegian seacoast, save in quality of labourers in Norwegian hire. The Norwegian Parliament—the Storthing—moreover, vot d a sum in order to indemnify the Finns who had been compelled to retrench the number of their reindeer, and put an interdict to Russian Finns building any fishing or other establishments on the Norwegian coast. The whole transaction was subject to frequent and long public and secret sessions in the Storthing last summer, and that body has come to the very summer, and that body has come to the very salutary resolution to oppose any means in their power to the sufficiently transparent policy of Russia of gaining ground on the northern coast of Norway, and acquiring harbours in the numerous Norwegian bays on the Atlantic. But for the present war, Russia very likely would have enforced her pretensions: at present she must suffer herelf to be borne back of the promised to him. The Emperor has present she must suffer herelf to be borne back. likely would have enforced her pretensions; at present she must suffer hereif to be borne back grown much older this last year, and looks like by a small, but elever and hardy people. Now, do you seriously suppose that the Norwegians Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas are gone have any partiality for Russia, or that they Odessa; their destination was Sebastopol, b

Alfred Royer, R.N.—than any real affection, founded on mutual favours and common interests. That there may be a couple of Ministers not disdaining even the support of Russia, if this were to be had at the presen noment for continuing in office, this I admit; but that the cabinet, as a whole, should be bound to Russia by any secret compact, this I utterly deny. The Danish Government is anti-constial by temperament and by conviction; it is not Russian. The time will come when the regret having been just even to one's enemies.

Moreover, since the declaration of neutrality on cessful. There is this great difference between Sweden and Denmark-that in the former country the King is all powerful, the Ministers simply his clerks; in Denmark, on the contrary,

law of June 5, 1849. These are points of the In British and other papers I have frequently future joint constitution for the whole moseen a sort of blame thrown upon the Norwe-narchy, from the Sound to the Elbe. previous epoch ; and they did not make away with the representation at once, having bound that on account of the nomadic state of the mountain Finns, the Norwegian Finns should be free to drive their reindeer to pasture on Swedishterritory, and that, on the other hand, the although he may not be adverse to its being worn out by repeated dissolutions of Parliament and a permanent electoral fever. His liament and a permanent electoral Majesty is at present travelling in Majesty is at present travelling in the bis wife, duchies, accompanied by his wife, the Minister for Holstein, the Minister for Sleswick, the Minister of War, and the Secretary of his Cabinet, M. de Tillisch, also those wintering on Norwegian territory should visit of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg and of tants of the duchies. At that time his faithful Danes manfully assisted him in putting down a revolution in the duchies, backed by his good brother. Fraderick backed by his good brother, Frederick William of Prussia. His faithful Danes have undergone the political maxim—amnistic pour mes ennemis, oubli pour mes amis; in reward for their patriotism they are about to be stripped of their constitutional rights, granted them the same King, who at present is in high fa ou with his former enemies, and receives the compliments of his excellent brother Frederic William through the medium of that Sovereign's own Gerlach. In Altona the King has received the visit of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. screws and larger ships of the British fleet are harboured in Kiel, and are expected to stay there for some time. We h ve trustworthy accounts from St. Peters

burg up to the 24th of October. Considerable irritation prevails against the Emperor Nicholas The more culightened part of the population ha lost many illusions since the fall of Bomarsund and the battle of the Alma. Eight days before the fall of Bomarsund General Bodisco wrote to the Emperor, " Sire, Je saurais mourir, je no saurais pas me rendre. Now the said Bodisco lives very comfortably in Frarce. Prince Menschikoff promised to hold the heights of Alma during three weeks with his 44 battalions (about 42,000 mea). Neve theless, strong hopes are entertained in St. Petersburg of Sebastopol holding out against the allies; at least it is supposed that, though the allies may succeed in battering down this stronghold of some one whose mind is not at ease. The two would in due time oppose themseives to a cooperation with Sweden against the dangerous
common neighbour? The resolution of a
people to act is the fruit of events and circumnot wholesome for her boys. Great military stances, and even the strongest sympathies movements prevail in St. Petersburg, and the must have time to work themselves up and ripen into action.

The leading article of the Times on the 24th Money is scarce, and Leon Fauchel's appreciation of October, gives in nuce a very good sketch of Danish affairs. Still, I am convinced that you lay too much stress upon the Russian feeling of the Danith Government. This Russian feeling, respect Russia will not hold out much longer if it sets the stress of the stress if it really exists at all, is rather a vague and than one year more, unless she succeeds in unconscious instinct—like that of Lieutenant gaining great victories, which would unstring

the purses of the clergy and nobility.

P.S.—The Swedish Budget Committee has proposed that the sum of 2,500,000 banco dalers shall be granted, as the "lesser credit," and a sum of 2,000,000 banco dalers as the "larger credit;" but the committee has been much divided, and the majority for the Government is far from overwhelming, MM. Graa, Nordwall, Billstrom, Ole Mansson, Mans Mansson, David Andersson, L. se M. Knutson, Nils Nilsson, Erik Malmin, and Elof matters will be cleared up and then one will not | Andersson voted on the "lesser credit" 1,500,000 and on the larger 3,000,000 banco dalers. And a minority, consisting of MM. Bjoerck and Henrik the part of Denmark, I believe I am justified in Andersson, reserve their vote, till the Governstating that the diplomatic relations between this country and Ru sia have been limited to factory account of their policy, and proved that Denmark's exertions in favour of British sub- it is not their intention to accede to an armed jects in Russia, and the English Governments neutr-lity league headed by Prussia. Those best knows if the Danish Governments two gentlemen have given in a very well written, protection of British subjects in and, to the Western Powers, favourable memo n of British subjects in and, to the Western Powers, favourable memo this important question will be discussed in th

heavy fire into the town, which I think (as do most others) we shall in a few days enter in triumph, though Sebastopol is by nature as a position as any in the world. You Gestavus Adolphus, in Gottenburg, are to violably to maintain the Danish fundamental be installed a Knight of the Garter. Not the least interesting point is these ceremonials will be the recollections and comparisons they will suggest in the career of that remarkable man, who, after passing many years of his life as a private individual in the London circles, comes back to our metropolis the crowned representative of the most powerful country in Europe.

It is a law of nature that while one great action is going forward in the general system, all other actions are held either positively or com-paratively in a state of suspense. Or if minor movements take place, they are scarcely felt under the absorbing influence of the controlling action. We have an illustration of this truth in the present condition of Europe. A variety of small agitations are at work, which in more tranquil times would occupy inconsiderable share of attention, but which are passed over with indifference at a moment when all interests, social and political, are absorbed in the progress of the west.

Amongst these the tokens of Italian discontent are not the least important or significant in their bearing on the future—whenever that future may arrive—that will, afford leisure for their consideration. A straw is sufficient to indicate the course of the winds; and the visit of a Milanese nobleman to the Austrian capital has served to draw out the angry feelings entertained by the majority of his order against the Austrian Government—feelings which have for some time past slumbered in abecance. The case is this. It will be remembered that the Government offered an amnesty, on certain terms, to the Lombard proprietors, which many of the nobles thought it prudent to accept. Of these the Duke Litta was one. But it appears that the terms have not been strictly kept on the other side; and that instead of being reinstated in his possessions, and paid back the arrears of his revenues, Duke Litta has received nothing more than the current rents, without occupatio of his estates. He has accordingly made a journey to Vienna for the purpose of asserting his claim to the full restitution of his property. This proceeding has excited the indignation of This proceeding has excited the indign Lombard nobles who adhere to the Sardinian alliance, and who regard all approaches to the Cabinet of Vienna, in the way of a negotiation of differences, as a compromise of their honor and independence. Grant to these staunch liberals full credit for the integrity of their views, and entertaining implicit respect for the motives which actuate their conduct, it is, nevertheless, bvious that they have select d an inauspicious time for the expression of their opinions; nor is it quite certain that the opinions which a few months ago would have been supported by the sympathy of other countries are likely to be so supported now. The circumstances of Austria are altered. Her alliance with the Western Powers has effected a radical change in her political system; and if Italian liberalism takes advantage of the transition and acts with prudence, instead of opposing itself to the opening prospects of freedom constitutional government. because they happen to dawn from the House of Haps-burg, there can be little doubt that it will ultimately secure its desires, or at least its most substantial objects, by the safest and surest of all revolutions—the grad al concessions of the imperial power to the temperate and just de-

SPAIN The troubles of Spain are not yet appeased. Even Espartero, the popu'ar favorite, the only man who can still the voice of clamour, and combine with security the functions of a courtier and the duties of a patriot, finds it impossible to preserve order or conciliate confidence. His own party are more vexatious to him than his avowed opponents; and, while he has won over the Queen to flatter the National Guard n Madrid by conferring special favours upon their officers, his influence is exerted in vain to control the violence of some of his old allies and followers. The ancient Biscayan spirit been recently invoked in a revolutionary speech by General Salazar, and bas respond-ed to the appeal with as as much vehemence as if the capital was still in the hands of the expelled Queen-Mother, instead of being ruled over by a man of the people. There are rumours, also, of Carlist conspiracies that are said to be hatching in Italy; so that, altogether, the condition of the country is as hopeless as ever. It is much to be feared the disease of discontent has become chronic in

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS. -The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Graves Mac Donnell, E q., C.B., now Lieutenant Governor of the Island of St. Vincent, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over all the Colony of South Australia; Edward John Eyre, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent ; Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., now Governor of St. Helena, to be Governor C.B., now Governor of St. Helena, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of New Zealand: Edward Hsy Drummond Hay, Esq., now Lieutnnant-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher, to be Governor of St. Helena; Hercules George Robert Robinson. Esq., now the senior member of Cunnil administering the government of Montaerrat, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher: Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., now Cuptain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of Sierra Leone, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of Western Australia.— Home News, November 9.

following announcement : - The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be prepared under the Great Seal of the United Kingdo ing the Rev. Frederick Barker, Doctor a Divinity, to be ordained and con-cerated Bishop of the See of Sydney, and to be Me-ropolitan Bishop in Australia, subject to the general apperintendence and revision of the Archbishop of anterbury for the time being, and subordinate to the trehiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury.— Iome News, November 9.

of Eweden's neutrality being threatmay present itself, and thereon procure as guarantee of the supplies of being within the control of Estates. Simply his clerks; in Denmark, on the contrary the King is a constitutional monarch, and his Ministers rule with an absolute oligarchical Estates. The question will be dead shortly. It is believed in Sweden Prussia aspires to the part played by the Frussia, at the end of the last any—vix., to put the self at the head of a two of armed neutrality in the north of ope, consisting of the three Scandinavian scomes of Estates. In this respect to Estates in the self and the minior man (Bamberg) States. In this respect to Exaderation of England and France that the idea of one side, and represent the principle of whole state policy, and consequently of absolutism, as they do not admit the possibition of England and France that the idea of one side, and represent the principle of whole state policy, and consequently of absolutism, as they do not admit the possibition of England and France that the idea of one side, and represent the principle of whole state policy, and consequently of absolutism, as they do not admit the possibition of England and France that the idea of one side, and the minister of the Interior. Side of England and France that the idea of one side, and the minister of England and France that the idea of one side, and the minister of the foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, and the deminister of England and France that the idea of one one side, and the interior of England and France that the idea of one one side, and the Denmark of England and France hat the idea of one one side, and represent the principle of whole state policy and the minister of England and France that the idea of one one side, and represent the principle of whole state policy of governing the duchies constitutionally of government. The section of the foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, and the minister of the Interior, and the minister of Marine, whom I suppose the conte

We register to bear that the suggestion we there on the all coloring of the parts o

t Prussia aspires to the part played by therine II. of Russia, at the end of the last gue of armed neutrality in the north of rope, consisting of the three Scandinavian gdoms - of Holland, Belgium, and the minor ought to be remembered by the Governoint Scandinavian neutrality in the autumn 1853 originated with Sweden, and that Denng Oscar's Government. The Swedes are at

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

[FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.]

London, 3rd November, 1854.

In the absence of official intelligence from Lord Ragian, the publication of Russian bulletins creates a certain amount of unessiness, because they announce checks sustained by both the French and English armies. There certainly seems to be some want of arrangement in these matters. To place the nation for days at the mercy of those despatches which emanate from St. Petersburg, is anything but proper. It is true that the known mendacty of Russian officials of all classes and ranks, prevents any reliance being placed upon what they may publish—it is true that past disgraceful telegraphic despatches have thrown incredulousness about those which are now arriving—but the absence of reliable news naturally causes a feeling of uneasiness which neither Russian exaggeration or telegraphic untruth is effectual in removing. On Tuesday, we were told that the Russians had made a sortie and spiked 8 guns and 11 mortars belonging to the French. On Wednesday, the enemy's success was extended, and with greater fatality to the British, for we are told that General Liprandi had, with 38,000 men, attacked the British right, almost annihilated Lord Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, taken four or five redoubts, and captured several guns. This was on the 24th October, a week after the bombardment had commenced. Moreover the fleet had been seriously damaged. Now, in these reports there is nothing improbable stratagetically, whatever there may be as regards the opposed bravery of the antagonists. We know that Rear-Admiral Bruat had made a reconnaisance with the view of establishing a battery on a ruin near the sea. This battery may have been first made and then captured; or it may be, that a vain attempt to establishi this been converted by the enemy into a bona fide capture or destruction. With respect to the loss suataned by the English, it is the likeliest thing in the world that some diversion would be made by Prince Menschikoff, and 30,000 Russians is not an impro tained by the English, it is the likeliest thing in the world that some diversion would be made by Prince Menschikoff, and 30,00 Russians is not an improbable number whereby to effect such an object. But their slaughter of the English cavalry and their capture of the English redoubts without an enormous loss on their own side, we very much doubt. The damage done to the fleets in their attack by sea, is quite probable. But, whatever truth there may hereafter be discovered to lay in these despatches, it will be well for the English public to begin to do that which they have not unnaturally neglected to do up to the present time—viz., to reckon on the possibility that the allied armies may not be successful in the degree which they have anticipated—that, in short, supported by their forts and batteries, the Russians may be able to keep the allies at bay. After that most culpable imposition with regard to the fall of Sebastopol, which we suffered under about a month ago, the intelligence of Russian success, so contrary to general anticipation, will be accompanied by a most poignant revulsion of feeling in this country. In the very confidence of strength, it has been rather the mischievous disposition to underrate our fees than ourselves, so much so that the fall of Sebastopol has been predicted almost to the very day, while the defence of the place has been most unwarrantably confined to stone walls and granite batteries. Those who have preached the danger of delay will have a rare ground of complaint, should the reported attack of General Liprandi be hereafter confirmed. The charge of delay will not, however, hold good. The tenor of alvices from the Crimea goes to show that with all the siege-train in position, and an artillery force such as was never before collected together, a whole week's bombardment has been inefectual. We are told that the allies were expalle of pouring into Sebastopol 23,000 shot and shell per day. If 250 guns have done next to nothing in a week, of what avail would have been an cesalade? I

Jerome's son—is looked upon as the indiv.dual pointed at, for though he has behaved bravely in the field, he is known to have strenuously opposed the expedition to Sebastopol. The dulness which has so long pervaded the political world at home, is not likely to be dispelled before the meeting of Parliament. Lord John Russell has made three public appearances during the last few duys—at Beeford, at Bristol, and yesterday, at the Patriotic Fund Meeting held at the Mansion House. At Bedford his lordship discoursed eloquently on the effect of perfect freedom of thought and expression, as being the safeguard of England against the usual decline to which great states are subjected; and at Bristol, on the want of a complete History of England, unbiassed, and not narrowed by party prejudice; but at both the want of a complete History of England, unbiassed, and not narrowed by party prejudice; but at both places his lordship argued in favour of extending education throughout the entire body of the people. At Bedford, Sir Hamilton Seymour—our last representative at the Court of St. Petersburgh—at Bristol, Sir Robert Peel, played second part, Sir Hamilton calling forth cheers for our resistance to Russia, Sir Robert cheers for himself as heavy any profess and complete them.

Robert Peel, played second part, Sir Hamilton calling forth cheers for our resistance to Russia, Sir Robert cheers for himself as a hearty out-spoken and popular man. At Bristol, Lord John Russel declared emphatically—" it is no use at present to speak of peace, until we have the means of a peace which shall be sating and stable."

Upwards of £30,000 have already been received by the Committee in London in behalf of the Patriotic Fund. To test the popularity of the war by the measure of our subscription is almost natural, and we have, no doubt, that ultimately the Patriotic Fund will show convincingly that the prople are fulfilling with alacrity the duties entailed upon them, as a consequence of the war which they have desired. We anticipate that as time progresses, the general contribution placed at the disposal of the Royal Commission wil be worthy of the nation. And when we remember what was done during the late war, when the resources of the country were small in comparison with what we have at present, we are fully warranted in anticipating something of the old self-sacrifice. In 1798, the Bunk of England headed the subscription with the splendid sum of £200,000; Robert Peel, Esq., of Manchester, for himself and partners gave £10,000; the Marquis of Buckingham promised £10,000 a year se long as the war lasted; the Duke of Queensbury subscribed £5000, and the Marquis of Stafford £5000. Up to the present time, however, we look in vain for any munificent contributions to the extent herein mentioned. The need for such sacrifice, however, has not yet arisen. A prolongation of the war will bring up the public patriotism to that point which we now regard with so much curiosity and interest, as a specimen of the spirit with which our fathers acted.—The recent dissolution of the Danish parliament is worthy of a moment's consideration in more r spects than one First of all, it is a contest between popular right and despotic assumption, with which we cannot but sympathise, and especially at the present crisis. Second despectic assumption, with which we cannot but sympathise, and especially at the present crisis. Secondly, it is more than probable that our present enemy, the Czar, has a share in the troubles, because he is essentially connected, though remotely, with the Danish crown. And thirdly, because this parliamentary development at Copenhagen is clearly traceable to the dispute of 1848. Our readers are aware, that the Danish kingdom is an aggregation of four distinct nationalities—three of them German; the fourth, and by far the largest, Scandinavian. In the former are the Schleswigers, the Holsteiners, and the Lauenbergers; the latter consists of the Danes. The cause which led the Schleswigers to take up arms in 1848, we need not now particularise, save that it was a part of that movement which contemplated a union of all Gernow particularise, save that it was a part of that move-ment which contemplated a union of all Ger-manic and semi-Germanic races into one into one great empire. The war of the Duchies fol-lowed, where the Danes under Von Krogh, were victorious at Idstedt over the allied Prussians and Schleswigers. However, in the settlement of affsirs, the mistake was made of allowing a separate Parlia-ment for the malcontents, the which seems to have been the less needful, when we remember that Schleswig was incorporated with Denmark, so long ago as the twelfth century. However, so it was stranged. Out of the excitement of 1848, sprang the consistation which is now the fundamental law of Danmark, and to which the King swore assent on the

5th of June in that year; and this code, for the space of full four years, met with general approval. But the German propensities of the three little duchies continually lest them into complaints of the unfairness and evil which they suffered on its account. These disquietudes came to a head in 1852, when the ministry beneath the weight of a four year old constitution, felt to the ground, and the King was obliged to promise a new constitution, in which an attempt should be made to regulate the different sections of the little kingdom, so that all Germans as well as Danes, might participate in the same privileges. This scheme was kept in petto till last July, when, as the author of mischief, had forcordained, it came out of the Royal cabinet as precious a piece of presumption and aggrandisement as could be imagined. King Frederick proposed that all the essential interests of the monarchy at large, should be ruled by the "Council of the Kingdom," a new body, of whom the throne was to nominate twenty out of fifty. The Danes wonthave it, because their pet constitution of 1848 is pitched overboard. The duchies hate it, because they cannot be fairly represented by the proportion of members proposed to be given to them. We know the result. The diet were resolved they would not accept the new scheme, and the King thereupon dissolved the pariament. Of the end of the quarrel we cannot know anything; we may surmise that according to the general rule in such cases, the King will gave way—but a good deal of the settlement of the question turns upon the degree of interest with which the matter is regarded by other states. We know that the Danish King is altogether Russianized, and we know also that Prussia, much as she befriended the duchies in 1848, is now Russianized herself, and will of course sympathize with the King. The Danush people are as one with their former foes, the Schleswigers, and both are in favour of an English alliance. And herein we see one of those curious developments which every now and then spring up t Danish people are as one with their former focs, the balliance. And herein we see ence of those curious of the commencement of biscent to the Crimes from arious alliance, which are time. We have reason to suspect that before long Prussis well be considerable outcomer and the support of the continuous after months back by a quarrel with de United States Minister at Madrid, was last week refused permission to enter France on the Curiced States Minister at Madrid, was last week refused permission to the Madrid. This unusual step has, it is said, been taken by the French Government in consequence of Mr. Soule's connection with cartain present in onsequence of Mr. Soule's connection with cartain present prince for the threating spoken in unbecoming terms of the Emperor of the French. The two American envoys, Mr. Masson and Mr. Buchanan, are making a great stir about the matter, but the Franch Rovernment of Sir Charles Naping and the first of the Connection with certain present of the Connection with certain present prince when the connection of the Emperor of the French. The two American envoys, Mr. Masson and Mr. Buchanan, are making a great stir about the matter, but the French Prace on the French of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

The obtuary includes Mr. H. Scuart, M.P. for Bedford, and Rear-Admirals Leith and Patshall, and very indifferent.—Sir J. Graham is going to send out an expedition, leed by Dr. Ras, to the Article regions, next spring, in order to test the truth of the reports made by the Esquimaux regarding the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

The obtuary includes Mr. H. Scuart, M.P. for Bedford, and Rear-Admirals Leith and Patshall, and very indifferent.—Sir J. Graham is going to send out an expedition, leed by Dr. Rase, to the Article regions, next spring, in order to test the truth of the reports made by the Esquimaux regarding the fate of the regions, next spring, in order to test the truth of the reports made by the Esquimaux regarding the fate of the regions, next spring, in o

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Saturday, October 21.

The battle of Alma still possesses so much interest with the public, that the columns of the newspapers are filled with private letters from officers, soldiers, and others, who took part in the fight, and who furnish descriptions of what came immediately under their observation. These communications are read with avidity, and form almost the sole subject of conversation. We are furnished this week with lists of the killed and wounded in each regiment. The foreign correspondence of the newspapers furnishes news of the movements of the army in the direction of Sebastopol, and of the investment of that place, but beyond the satisfactory accounts of the careful preparations for the attack upon that place, we are in possession of no news of any important military movements. We may look, however, for intelligence of great operations within the next few days, and we need entertain no doubt of a decisive victory, which will lead to the destruction of the Russian power in the Black Sea. The following is all the reliable intelligence of a late date:—

destruction of the Russian power in the Black Sea. The following is all the reliable intelligence of a late date:

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Misreelles, Friday Evening.

The City of London transport ship, which left Constantinople on the 13th, has just arrived. She brings despatches from Lord Raglan, which reached Constantinople after the departure of the Pharamond with the mail of the 10th instant from that port. The works of the siege continue to advance. The allies were doing well. The attack on Sebastopol was to commence on the 10th or 11th. On the 7th the allies secized two guns.

Sir James Graham has thought it necessary to ca'll the well-known Major W. Beresford, to account for personal language used in a speech at an Essex Agricultural dinner. The gallant Major having been advised by a friend that his language was unduly offensive, and that the word "coward" had been improperly applied, apologised to Sir James, who was thereupon satisfied

Subscriptions in aid of the various funds now being collected for the relia for the aick and wounded soldiers in the East, and for their wives, widows, and children, are daily announced from all classes of the people. The worknen in many of our large manufactories are setting aside a small collection weekly for these objects; and from present appearances, the amount likely to be d-rived from these sources will astonish the wealthier classes, who have hitherto been the chief critibutors to charitable collections. During the four or five days which have elapsed since the publication of the punful facts as to the state of the sick and wounded in the hospitals of Constantinople, upwards of £6000 have been subscribed and handed to the conductors of the Times, to be disposed of in purchaving medical stores, necessaries, comforts, and nourish

wounded in the hospitals of Constantinople, unwards of £6000 have been subscribed and hunded to the conductors of the Times, to be disposed of in purchasing medical stores, necessaries, comforts, and nourishments for their use. It is clear that there is not the slightest desire in any class to evade the duty of helping to make the poor soldiers comfortable. Arrangements are being made to despitch a number of nurses and dreasers to assist the medical staff of the hospital. Wha ever past oversights may have been committed, they will now, at least, soon be repaired.

A controversy has been raised in the columns of the Times as to the facts stated by the correspondents of the sjournals relative to the alleged neglect of the sick and wounded. The responsible medical officer of the army medical department, Dr. Smitt, has published a statement of the supplies, drugs, stores, and the number of surgeons sent to the Army of the East, which, appearing to be most ample, it is left to be inferred that no neglect could have taken place. The reply of the Times, however, put the matter beyond doubt that cruel want of attention and neglect have been experienced by the wounded and sick soldiers. A late leading article of the Times upon this subject will well repay perusal.

The following paragraph appears in the daily

rienced by the wounded and sick soldiers. A late leading article of the Times upon this subject will well repay perusal.

The following paragraph appears in the daily journals:—"We are authorised to state that Mrs. Nightingale, who has been for some time acting as superintendent of the Ladies' Hospital, at No. 1, Upper Harley-street, has undertaken to organise a staff of female nurses, who will at once proceed with her to Scutari at the cost of the Government, there to act under her directions in the English Military Hospital, subject, of course, to the authority of the chief medical officer of the establishment. Mrs. Nightingale will herself select the persons who will accompany her, and will recommend them to the War-office for certificates, without which certificates, of course, no one will be admitted to the hospitals. After her departure, arrangements will be made for the granting of certificates up a the recommendation of persons to whom Mrs. Nightingale will have delegated the duty, to such additional number as may, from time to time, be forwarded to Scutari upon her requisition. By this arrangement it is hoped that much confusion and disappointment may be prevented, it being obviously impossible in any hospital, but especially in a military hospital, to admit as nurses any persons offering themselves, without any proof or evidence of their possessing the knowledge, experience, and g neral capacity requisite for duties so difficult and so responsible, and the willingness to submit implicitly to the regulations of one central authority."

winter clothing."
The Earl of Abingdon died on Monday last, at his

London, Saturday, October 28th.

Although the public await with intense anxiety the receipt of news as to the military operations against Sebastopol, our intelligence from that quarter this week is of the scantiest kind. It consists simply in a Russian despatch, said to have been transmitted by Prince Mensehikoff to his government, announcing an attack upon Sebastopol, which had occasioned a Russian loss of 500 men in killed and wounded. This despatch has been transmitted from St. Petersburgh, through Germany by the telegraph, to this country; which appears to be a somewhat doubtful and singular source for such news. However, it is believed to be true.

Berlin, Friday,—A Russian official despatch, from St. Petersburgh, of the 26th says, that Prince

believed to be true.

Brulin, Friday.—A Russian official despatch from St. Petersburgh, of the 26th says, that Prince Menschikoff, on the 20th, announces that the siege operations continued at Schastopal, and the Russian

returned the enemy's fire with success. The fortifica-tion; had suffered but little. Reinforcements of troops for the army in the East continued to be sent from various parts of the coun-try.

The Queen of the South, hired transport, embarker The Queen of the South, hired transport, embarked at Portsmouth dockyard yesterday, 120 of the 1st Royal, 100 of the 7th Royal Fusileers, 130 of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers, 100 of the Souts Fusileer Guards, 80 of the 95th, 80 of the Grenadier Guards, and about 50 of the Coldstream Guards, for the Cr mea. These troops were met at the Portsmouth railway station by the staff of the garrison and the bands of the Royal Wilts and 1st Lancashire Regiment of Militia, who preceded them into the town and to the place of embarkation, playing martial and inspiriting airs. The populace cheered them most enthusiastically as they marched through the town, and the dockyard artificers also gave them a handsome reception as they walked to the jetty.

Meetings are being h ld in all our leading provincial towns, called by the public authorities, to promote subscriptions to the "patriotic fund," in obedience to the Royal Commission lately created for this object.

more substriptions to furnish the sick and wounded object.

The subscriptions to furnish the sick and wounded soldiers in kospital at Constantinople, with comforts not usually supplied in such places, amounts now to upwards of £10,000, which have been collected in a few days in consequence of the powerful appeal in the Times newspaper. This subscription is now closed, and it is understood that its disp sail is to be placed at the direction of a powerful contributor to that paper, who writes under the signature S. G. O. This gentleman, the Honourable and Rev. Sydney Godolphin Osborne, has already proceeded to Constantinople, and will, no doubt, not only administer his trust faithfully, but give a good account of what he sees and hears.

secondary to the warm interest. Mrs. Cifton has sent, where the warm and could there were not coming the them of worm and good with the warm and could be the secondary of the s

The functal of Marshal St. Arnaud was celebrated with much military pomp in Paris on Monday. The functal of pomp in Paris on Monday. The functal of Marshal St. Arnaud was celebrated with much military pomp in Paris on Monday. The functal pomp in Paris on Monday. The functional pomp in

a suitable address, pointing out the utility of such societies.

We have at last received authentic intelligence which leaves no doubt of the sad fate of Sir John Pranklin, the Arctic explorer, and his companions. Dr. Rae, himself a distinguished traveller in the perilous northern regions, was employed in surveying the coast of Boothia, when he met with a party of Esquimaux, who furnished intelligence of a number of white men having perished from famine about a day's journey from the great Pish River named by Sir George Back. The Esquimaux party possessed a number of articles of silver plate, upon which letters and crests were engraved which proved them to have been the property of the lost travellers. Having purchased these articles, and obtained the best intelligence he could, Dr. Rae immediately made his way for England, and communicated his inform tion to the Admiralty and to the public.

The Russian prisoners of war, taken in the Baltic, are comfortably located in a prison, the former House of Correction at Lewes, in Sussex. A number of the men occupy themselves in cutting toys, for which a considerable demand has sprung up, as much as £1 having been taken in one day. The money is divided among the prisoners, with which they are well pleased, as they are also with their general treatment. The officers are out upon parole, and take rides and walks in the neige burhood, and are well received by the leading gendemen of the county. Workshops and a library are being fitted up and furnished by Government, and other arrangements to promote the comfort of the prisoners are being made.

Our trade reports this week from the manufacturing districts are not of a very satisfactory character. The recent large mercantile failures have exercised a depressing influence upon speculation in most of our great towns, and in many branches a fall of prices has taken place, and manufacturers have felt it necessary to put their mills upon short time to keep down stocks. Although some of the doubt and suspicion which was created by

north.
The grain trade now attracts much attention, and it The grain trade now attracts much attention, and it has seldom happened that so large a rise in four has suddenly taken place as within the last few days. The highest price of flour, per sack, at the close of the last week was 58s.; but at Monday's Marklane Market, the price was put up to 70s. This has, of course, occasioned great surprise to the public, and even our leading journals are puzzled to account for it. One thing, however, is clear, that this estonishing increase of price arises from the hoarding or withholding of supplies to our markets, by either millers or farmers, for we have the clearest evidence that since the last harvest the supplies of home-grown wheat to our market's have increased fully one-third. What is strange in the business is this, that there is good reaour markers have increased fully one-third. What is strange in the business is this, that there is good reason to believe that the singular state of the grain market has arisen mainly from the absence of speculation by corn merchants and factors in foreign markets. When a great rise has taken place heretofore, in our grain markets, it has been customary with the public to attribute it to the large purchasers of grain who operate for a rise in prices. In the present instance, it is quite clear that the cornfactors and merchants have extensively abstained from the purchase of foreign grain, in the full belief that prices would rule very low, in consequence of the abundance of the late harvest. Hence, we have scarcely any foreign supplies, which we so largely depend upon for the supply of the wants of our population. But the great increase of prices has just occurred in time to put speculation into activity, and before the setting in of the winter, we may count, I think, with confidence upon a tumble down in prices equal to the late rise.

The Engration Commissioners have advertised for four vessels to carry emigrants to the Australian colonies. They are to be adverted for in the business is this, that there is good rea

comes to us through our own generals. It will be seen from the telegraphic despatches that our news is of a very vague kind. We are without the ample details usually supplied by the correspondents of our daily journals, and this absence of information creates a certain amount of uncomfortable feeling in the public mind that the siege of Sebastopol does not go on as presperously as we could wish; but in the absence of information, it is only right to say that this view of the subjection a speculative character. Very great anxiety prevails in the public mind to obtain authentic intelligence, and the absence of news is a source of much disappointment.

The telegraphic despatches which are published from time to time, contain all the information we possess, and your readers will be as well able to judge of their value as we are in London.

We subjoin the most important of these communications.

possess, and your reasters will be as well able to judge of their value as we are in London.

We subjoin the most important of these communications.

Vienna, Tuesday Evening.—Though the Pienne Ecening Gazette contains the last despatches relative to a successful attack on the English flank by General Liprandi, their contents are very doubtful.

The Press has the following:—

"Vanna, October 26.—The Russian fire in reply to the bombardment of the allies is feeble. Two powder magazines in Sebastopol had exploded. The loss on both sides is considerable. The Admirals report that the fall of Sebas opol is expected shortly."

The Amstrian Correspondence says:—"Nothing decisive occurred at Sebastopol up to the 24th October."

This Chinea.—We have received telegraphic despatches from Bucharest, dated October 24, which confirms the intelligence that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th instant. On the afternoon of the 17th October the land batteries opened fire upon Sebastopol. The allied fleets at the same time attacked the forts at the entrance of the harbour. The English fire the wip the left outer fortification; the French silenced the Quarantine Fort. The Agamemnon is reported to have suffered most. The Reribution had a mast carried away by shot. A shell burst on board the French admiral's ship, La Ville de Paris, killing one aide-de camp and wounding another. The Insis in both fleets is reported to be 90 killed and 200 wounded. It was expected that Sebastopol would fall about the 25th October.

Vienna, October 28, in the Evening.—The Russian mission here is said to have received intelligence from Ozernowitz to the 28th October, to the effect that the bombardment of Sebastopal had been vigorously proceeded with up to the 20h instant.

Vienna, Tuesday, October 3.—The following has been received here:—

"Wassaw, October 3.—A Russian despatch stars that 30,000 Russians, under General Liprandi err. Larose, 19, against 100, among proportions. The total return shows less than 200 tuns, while the usual production is about 1900.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Viscount Chewton, of the Scots Fusilcer Guards, intelligence of whose demise was received by his sorrowing relatives yesterdly. His lordship died at Scutari, where he had been conveyed from the Crime, on the 7th instant. This gallant y.ung nobleman was the eldest son of the Earl Waldegrave, and was born the 29th of June, 1816. The late Viscount il leaves awidow and three young children, the youngest, is a son, having been born on the 14th instant.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the wenerable and largely honoured Admiral of the British feet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kinglam, Sir ge Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., which took place on ms Saturday, at 110p.m., attheresidence of his son, Rear-a-Amiral William Fanshawe Martin, Superintendent for Portsmouth Dockyard, where he had ibeen on a strict or several weeks.

Lord John Russell, in the course of the past week, was present at the anniversary of the Bedford Literary ked and Scientific Institution, when his Lordship delivered is a suitable address, pointing out the utility of such Scientific Institution, when his Lordship delivered is a suitable address, pointing out the utility of such Scientific Institution, when his Lordship delivered list a suitable address, pointing out the utility of such Scientific Institution, when his Lordship delivered is suitable address, pointing out the utility of such Scientific Institution, when his Lordship delivered which leaves no doubt of the sad fate of Sir John for Prakin, the Arctic explorer, and his companions, for Prakin, the Arctic explorer, and his companions.

The following has been received here, dated Vienna, Tuesday, October 31:

The following has been received here, dated Vienna, Tuesday, October 31:

The following has been received news from Sebastopol to the We have received news from Sebastopol to the Sc

The following has been received here, dated Vienza, Tucselay, October 31:—

"We have received news from Schastopol to the 24th October. The bombardment of four forts is vigorously continued. The beseiged reply with energy. Different vessels of the allied fleets have been damaged. The Russians have received reinforcements to the number of 30,000 men. General Bosquet observes the reinforcements."

"St. Peressence, Tucsday, October 31.—A report of Prince Menschikoff, dated October 25, announces that General Liprandi had attacked, on the 25th, a detached camp of the English, and is reported to have taken four redoubts which defended the camp. At the same time an attack of cavalry is said to have caused a sensible loss to the English light cavalry."

VIENNA, Sanday, October 29.—Advices from Varns, of the 23td October, state that the English made a breach at Schastopol on the 21st. The French had breach at Sebastopol on the 21st. The French had not completed theirs. The above is authentic. The Russians say that the French successfully stormed a

Russians say that the French successfully stormed a churchyard on the 19th.

DANTZIC, Saturday, October 28.—The screw flest has left Nargen, and has arrived at Kiel. There is nothing new.

Parts, Sunday, October 29.—The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despatches:—
"Varxa, October 21.—The fire of the land batteries was opened on the 17th against Schastopol, at half-past 1. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entry of the port, the English those on the left, the French those on the right. The English have blown up the exterior fortfactions of the left. The French have silenced the fort of the Quarantine."

the left. The Franch have silenced the fort of the Quarantine."

"Vienna, October 28—The Russian mission has received a despatch, dated from Czernowitz this morning, the 28th, according to which the bombardment had continued vigorously till the 29th."

The following appears in the Moniteur:—

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received from his Excellency the English Ambassador the following communication:—

"Paris. October 27, 1854.

"Monsicurle Ministre, —Thave the p'ensure of transmitting to your Excellency, on the part of the principal Secretary of State of her Majesty for Foreign Affairs, the subjoined copy of a despatch addressed to the Government of her Majesty, by Brigadier-General Rose, which renders testimony to the humanity of which the French officers and soldiers have given proof towards the Russians.—I seize the occasion, &c.

days. The close of less Mark. This has, bublic, and ount for it, itshing in-withhold-millers or that since wheat to What is good rea. What is good rea. The grain e of specureign marheretofore, y with the res of grain present in a man mere purchase to many man and mere purchase to see would abundance.

To ward to Russians.—I seize the occasion, Nc. Coultry."

"Head-quarters of the French Army, (left bank of the Alma) September 23, 1854.

"My L rd.—Your lerdship will learn with lively satisfaction, I feel certain, that the conduct of the French soldiers and officers woulded at the battle of the Alma has been humane to the highest decree. I have seen, on the very field of battle, French soldiers administering food and taking care of wounded Russians, and litters borne side by side, carrying French and Russian wounded. Obeying the inspirations of a noble heart, Marshal St. Arnaud had ordered that the enemy should receive the same attentions as his own soldiers.

"When the Zouaves had taken the telegraph by storm, they gave loud hurrahs in honour of the Ringer of them care round me and shook me by the hand, cheering for the Queen, adding, that nothing could resist the French and English united. (Signed) "Ross."

Paus, Monday Morning, October 30.—The Monitew

Panis, Monday Morning, October 30.—The Monifess says—"We learn from Varna that the French steamer which left the Crimea on the 21st, confirms the news of the destruction of two of the outer forts of Seba-

says—"We learn from Varna that the French steamer which left the Crimea on the 1st, confirms the ness of the destruction of two of the outer forts of Sebatopolation. But the great increase of prices has just occurred in time to put speculation into activity, and before the setting-in of the winter, we may count, I think, with confidence upon a tumble down in prices equal to the late rise.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for four vessels to carry emigrants to the Australian colonies. They are to be ready, one for Sydney on the 5th, and one for Melbourne on the 12th of December.

The elipper-ship Lightning, from Australia, arrived in the unparalleled short space of sixty three days. She has brought upwards of eighty passengers, and 40,000 ounces of gold, besides a large amount in the hands of private parties. She also brings answers to letters taken out by the Great Britain, making the course of the state of the contract of the state of

having experienced a serious reverse is a gross exaggeration. The affair referred to took place near Eupatora, where the allies were on the look out for the advancing reinforcements of the Russians. The British cavalry was attacked, but the French advanced to its assistance, and the Russians retired. The date is not exactly known, but the affair is supposed to have occurred on the 23rd ultimo.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns during the past week show a considerable degree of cluness, aggravated by the rise in the price of food. At Manchester the market remains heavy, and in several manufactories short time is being resorted to. The Birmingham advices describe the iron trade to be as firm as ever, with the exception of its inferior

London, Friday, 3rd November.

We are still without intelligence of a satisfactory kind from the East, and great disappointment exists upon this subject. The absence of exact and official intelligence as to the siege of Sebastopol creates much disappointment, and leads to doubts and fears as to the progress of our military operations. We receive intelligence from St. Petersburgh through extraordinary sources of the operations of the army, but none

mount of employment is satisfactory, and confidence well maintained. The Irish linen-markets exhibit

s well maintained. Live areas to constern all atteration.

The very latest news received from the Seat of War as given by the Morning Chronicle to-day as under,

no material alteration.

The very latest news received from the Seat of War is given by the Moning Chronicle to-day as under, with other news.

Vienna, Thursday.—The following despatch reached here this day, having been specially forwarded from Constantinople to Semlin, and thence by telegraph:—

"News has been received from Sebastopol of the 23rd, that the cannonade had continued incessantly for seven days. The fire of the Russians was said to be slackening, but the French works were not strong enough, and had been much injured. The British are said to be within 300 yards of the Russians works. A deserter says that the loss of the Russians has been very great. Nachimoff is said to be killed. A fire broke out in the town on the morning of the 23rd, and was burning when the steamer left.

Vienna, Thursday evening.—Official despatches, dated the 25th of October, for the English, French, and Austrian Governments, which have been received here, show that the siege of Sebastopol is progressing favourably. They mention frequent rencontres, but say nothing of Liprandi's alleged victory. The French brigade from the Pireus had passed the Bosphorus. Another despatch, also dated Vienna, Thursday evening, says, "Baron Von der Pfordten has arrived here. Nothing decisive had taken place at Sebastopol up to the 27th. The city and magazine burned on the 17th, 18th, and 19th." The Trent brings news from Balaklava to the 25th October. She reports that the upper batteries of Fort Constantine were demolished. The allies had sunk two Russian line-of-battle ships in the Southern Harbour. Frequent conflicts occurred between the enemy and the English covering the troops at Inkerman.

After the very satisfactory intelligence given above, and which, it is said, may be fully relied upon, it is only by way of contrast that we publish the following "official Russian news," also received by way of Vienna.—

"On the 25th of October General Liprandi attacked the allied cann at Balaklays, storned four reducibles.

Vienna.—

"On the 25th of October General Liprandi attacked the allied camp at Balaklav, stormed four redoubts, and took eleven guns. The English cavairy was totally bested, and lost 500 mer.

Malta, October 30.—The Volorous and Lion have sailed for the Crimea. The Vectis has left for Constantinople, with important despatches. The Euphrates which left Constantinople on the 20th, reached Malta on the 29th, damaged. She was the bearer of despatches from Lord Raglan, which have left by the Hellespont.

Constantinople, October 26.—Advices from the seat of war in Asia state that the Russians occupy Toprach Kale, and threaten Kars. 5000 French troops from the Piraus had passed through the Bosphorus for the Crimea.

The Arny in the China,—The following is an extract of a letter from an old campaigner, dated 14th October, Camp over Sebastopol:—"I must in fair play give praise to our Commissariat Department, for I never saw a better rationed army is all my life. Not one day have we been without good and wholesome provisions—the pork, twice a-week, admirable, and every other day excellent beef or mutton, 11 h. each man, tes and sugar daily, and the biscuit remarkably good: indeed, they deserve very great praise, and, though it is the fashion to abuse the Commissariat officers, give what they may, still this is, I believe, only done by boys who expect to get turde-soup and champagne. Pew can know better than myself how our army was rationed during the late war—biscuit and the worst description of beef, no tea, no sugar, we now get a double allowance of the finest run I ever tasted. They are a set of hard working officers who do not certainly spare themselves: I have known many to be up all night riding in search of provisions. I like to give praise where it is due, and few can give better opinions on these subjects than those who have seven on the provisions. I have been going on at the advanced posts before 8-bastopol. It is also that the Poly of the provisions for an Raglish genuleman's—pier glasses 12 and 14 feet high,

newed on that point, as the most advanced redoubts of the Russians were evacuated in the night of the 17th, and the Russians had withdrawn behind their stoneworks. The construction of the breaching batteries commenced on the 18th. On the same day some officers of the marine artillery took up a position with 5000 sailors and marines and a body of rocket men, on the Plateau of Chersonesus, from whence they would take part in the bombardment of the works of the Quarantine Port. From other accounts from Sebastopol it appears that the 17th was marked, not only by the commencement of the bombardment, but also by a combat which is said to have taken place under the walls of Sebastopol, on the heights between the church of St. Vladimir and the cemetery."

by a combat which is said to have taken place under the walls of Sebastopol, on the heights between the church of St. Vladmir and the cemetery."

Virna, October 29th.—In spite of all that may be said and written to the contrary, Austria will not at present break with Russia, unless she can obtain a positive promise of support from Prussia and the rest of Germany. If Sebastopol is taken, and Russia should still remain obstanted, bustria may into the spiring be induced to conclude an aliannee with the Western Powers, if the neutrality of Prussia and the Other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Upper and Lower Rhine, and by an electronic and the other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Upper and Lower Rhine, and by an electronic and the other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Upper and Lower Rhine, and by an electronic and the other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Upper and Lower Rhine, and by an electronic and the other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Upper and Lower Rhine, and by an electronic and the other German powers is secured by powerful French English and the Hill and the Australian Succession French Control of the Control of Control of

pleasure in the reflection that some actual improvement has commenced in the Colonial Office in London. The expression of Sir Charles' views, must be taken as the reflection of those of the Secretary of the Colonies and of the Home Government. A needfal and healthy reform has long been wanted, and such, I trust, will take place throughout the colonial possessions of Great Britain.

A general fête has been given—on Saturday last—by the Crystal Palace Company, in aid of the "Patriotic Fund." The bands of the several regiments in London attended, and with the band of the Guides performed some splendid pieces of music. The meeting between the rival performers was most enthusiastic and heart-stirring. It was the returnion of long absent tried friends of the heart, and the effect on the visitors (40,000) was electrical. The fete will be remembered with emotions of the highest order by all who partook and were witnesses of it. His Majesty the Emperor Louis Napoleon has kindly permitted the band to visit London, and their appearance will be productive of much good. They play most splendidly. Last night they performed at Exeter Hall in aid of funds for the assistance of Frenchmen in England. Her Majesty and Court are greatly pleased with these men, who, of insignificant appearance, both in stature and dress, show they possess a heart fully alive to the hospitality in England.

Five la Belle France en Angleterre.

The progress of the Patriotic Fund is great. The city merchants and bankers held a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday in aid of the movement, and £20,000 was subscribed, the Bank of England standing for £2000. Her Majesty's subscription is £1000 to the same.

A large quantity of clothing, extra stores, nurses, &c., have gone over to the hospitals in the East, and the English people certainly cannot be accused of indifference to the fate or comfort of the noble fellows who light their battles and bleed and die in their cause.

who fight their battles and bleed and die in their cause.

The shipment of goods to the several Australian colonies is diminishing, and fewer vessels are loading at London and the outports. For the month of October just closed there were ninety-seven vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 63,800 tons, loading in London, whilst at the present moment there are eighty-one of 50,179 tons at Liverpool; seventeen vessels of 13,017 tons sailed last month for Australia, and there are now thirty-four ships of 39,978 tons loading. The particulars of the vessels preparing to enter outwards are as under:—

FRUM LONDON.

may an unitary			
	FROM LOND	DOX.	
Destination.	No. of Ve	Samia.	Tonnage
Por Victoria.	31		20,40
New South Wales	10		13.63
New South Mates			4,100
Hobart Town,			
Launceston			3,33
Adetaide	12		6,684
New Zealand	2		1,436
Western Australia	1		
Total vessels	51	in	50,175
	FROM LAVER	POOT.	
Destination.	No. of V		Tonnege
		C. C	48.00
Australia	per recounted.		
Oreiong and Meibourne			
Melbourne and Adelaid			1,632
Portland Bay	I	4444404040404	1,65
Geelong	2		406
Adeluide	5		3,716
Bydney		100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100	0 27023
Math	16		17,93
Melbourne	10		£7,000
Totals			mil mas

Totals 31,978
The exodus of the middle and labouring classes from various districts in the southern part of South Wales still continues. A large body of persons have just left the neighbourhoods of Merthyr and Dowlais for America and Australia, and these principally have been drawn from the steady hard-working mechanics. The Latter-day Saints have numerous congregations in the hills as well as seaside towns, and numbers are constantly leaving for their El Dorado on the banks of the Salt Water Lake. These emigrants principally go to Liverpool, and thence set sail for New Orleans. A large party are preparing to leave at the commencement of the ensuing season.

I am much pleased to be able to announce that the late change in the arrangement of the Sydney Morning Herald has been and is a subject of renark here most gratifying to the journal. A better arrangement cannot be; the appearance of the paper is improved, and bears the stamp of prosperity and position as the first journal in the Australian colonies, as the Times is that of Europe.

We have been in the receipt for many weeks past of large sums of gold, chiefly from Australia, California, and South America, but at the same time the return of the Bank of England has shown a steady decrease in the stock of buillon in the vaults. At length, however, a change has taken place. The drain upon England for gold is decreasing, and the Bank last week showed in its return an increase of buillon of above £500,000.

Trade is generally very quiet throughout England, and speculation is idle. The manufacturers are doing little, and likely to do still less. The Corn trade has lately attracted much attention. In a few days prices fell 20s., and afterwards rallied and recovered, so that prices are now as high for wheat as before our abundant harvest was got in. The top price of English is 84s. per quarter, and a few days back it stood at 64s.

London, Thursday, November 9.

London, Thursday, November 9.

We are this week in receipt of important and exciting intelligence, official and otherwise, relative to the one topic which occupies the minds of the nations of Eurspe—the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. The official despatches, which will accompany this letter, come down in date only to the 23rd of October, and consist of communications addressed to the Secretary at War by Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas, furnishing accounts of the military and naval operations to that date, with lists of the killed and wounded. These documents, although not of a nature to satisfy the hopes and wishes of the English people, and although they make the fact apparent that the difficulties of the siege are immensely greater than was supposed by the general public, are nevertheless looked upon as not throwing any doubt upon the ultimate issue of the struggle, and upon the success of the Allied Armies. It is quite clear that already the siege has been prolonged longer than was at first calculated upon; and that the enemy has shown more military skill, and greater resources than he was believed to possess; but as little was known either of the country or the forces in the Crimea, before it was invaded, the sanguine expectations of a speedier conquest may be readily justified. It is satisfactory, however, to state that the less encouraging official news now received, than was looked for by the public, has not created as a much disappointment as might have been expected, than was looked for by the public, has not rereated as much disappointment as might have been expected, caspecially when it is remembered that upon several occasions reports have been confidently circulated of the fall of Sebastopol. No discouragement, so far as can be observed, exists in the public mind, but, on the contrary, the interest and excitement are manifestly increased as to the issue of the struggle. There is not the slightest doubt of the capture of the place by the allies, a few days soomer

Advices from the Crimes, via Odessa, have been received up to the 2nd November. Sebastopol had not at that date undergone an assault.

The Fleets.—On board H.M.S. ——, off the Katcha, October 23.—The fleet has been busily employed during the last few days repairing the damage incurred in the action. Certainly, in the late encounter between wooden walls and stone ones, stone had not the worst of it, as far as appearances go. The Sampson went off Sebastopol on the morning of the 18th, but could see no further harm done than a few guns dismounted; and the whole face of Fort Constantine was as it were pockmarked with the impressions of cannon balls. It is the general opinion that no further attempt will be made by see for the present. The only chance which ships have against batteries is, running in within six hundred yards; and even then their loss must be very great. The fire of the batteries fell chiefly on the ships which went in within seven hundred yards. Wherever the fire was heaviest and the smoke densest, there one might be sure would be seen the rear-admiral's "red at mizen." The deductions from the Ediburgh's experiment at five hundred yards, at the walls of Bornarsund, remind one of the story of the gentleman who did not much reliash the idea of fighting a duel; and on being reminded that he was able to break a wine-glass with a bullet at twenty yards, replied, "Yes, that's true? but the wine-glass hadn't a pistol in its hand." The Albion and Arethusa left on the Afternoon of the 21st for Constantinople and Malta, to repair damage—the former in tow, the frigate under sail. We do not expect to see them again among the Black Sea fleet. Two men were killed in the Albion's cockpit by the bursting of a shell; another entered one of the lieutenant's cabins, completely destroying everything; and s fourth finished off the captain's store-room. The Spiteful and Firebrand seem most changed among the steamers They will probably be cases for a dockyard when this is over. The Commander-in-chief issued a general order

The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund promise to be of very large amount; all conditions of men, from the peer to the peasant, the mitred bishop to the humble Wesleyan class leader, rivalling each other in zeal to promote its success. At a single meeting in the city of London the amount of the contributions in one day was upwards of £16,000. The Corporation of the City of London placed the munificent sum of £2000 at the head of the London list, which was followed by a similar amount from the Bank of England, whilst the large banking and mercantile firms have contributed, in many instances, £500 each. There is not a town, and scarcely a village in England, Ireland, and Scotland, where lists are not opened and considerable amounts subscribed. We may safely predict that these contributions will form in the aggregate the largest voluntary collect in of money ever made in the country. The subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund promise to

ountry.
In aid of the Petriotic Fund, we have been entertained by a musical fête at the Crystal Palace, at which the great attraction was the extraordinary band of the regiment of Guides, of France, who have been very kindly permitted to visit England to promote the national collection. The fête proved to be most suc-

STONEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

STONEY MORNING STONEY L. The surface of the property o

	ation		No. of	Vensein.	Tonnag
Australia	mine.	berry.		1	684
Geelong and M	elbourne		0.0144	1	374
Melbourne and	Adelaide			1	633
Portland Bay	\$111.0m		******	1	
Geelong		100000	******	2	
Adelaide				5	3,115
Sydney		******	*****	6	6.325
Melbeurne	121111E	777104			19,240

The following is the list:

Another instance of the property o

minent peril the lives of all foreigners in Canton. But much more was to be deprecated the conduct of an American citizen, who from his position in life should have foreseen the danger and peril to the lives of all foreign residents in Canton, which was likely to follow any foreign private interference between the contending parties. It is well known that an American had entered into a private negotiation to retake Whampoa for the Imperialists from the rebels, who were there seizing the crops in the neighbourhood for their own use. He or his agent had received 29,000 dollars in advance to lay out and execute his plane, buy arms ammunition, &c., and was promised 39,000 dollars more when he had succeeded. About 300 volunteers had been raised from Whampoa, Hongkong, and Macao, and properly armed, the capture would probably have been made, and more especially as he had been to visit the fort twice in a friendly relation! But the project has been knocked on the head, by the greater portion of his countrymen expressing their decided disapproval of it, but chiefly from the Governor-General, at the last moment, withholding his sanction. It is said that had the capture of the fort been made, an attempt would have been made the same party on Fat-shan, for which, if successful, he and his followers were to have been paid 260,000 taels, about £80,000 sterling. It reported that Foo-une, second in authority in Canton, is favourable to seeking foreign interference, but that the Che-toi, the Governor-General, is opposed to it being done officially, as it would endanger his position. Certainly all private interference is much to be deprecated, but if the local government and people should ere long humbly and earnestly solicit aid from foreign powers, then perhaps it might be rendered with lasting advantage to both parties. But this even admits of question, and we would much prefer to see the present de-plorable difficulties settled by the Chinese themselves, than to see any foreign power or powers brought forward in their adjus

formed foreigners who believe that they have both the daring and the means to do so.—Overland Register, November 27.

SIAM.

By the ship Prince of Wales, accounts have been received from Siam to the 29th ultimo. The Barmese had assembled a large army on the frontier for the purpose of attacking Siam, and the Government and people of the latter country were in the utmost alarm in consequence. In the present critical state of affairs the King of Siam has written to Sir John Bowring, the British Plenipotentiary, and to Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister, begging them to defer their contemplated visit, for negotiating a new treaty, until the present political excitement is over. The King's despatch for Sir John Bowring is now at Singapore, in the hands of the Government, for the purpose of being forwarded by the next mail steamer to Hongkong. We hear that the British Minister will proceed to Siam in H.M.'s steamer Styx, and the United States Minister in the Powhattan. The King of Siam is in great dread of the missions of England, and the United States, hence His Majesty's desire to postpone their visit until a more favourable season. We trust, however, that no solicitation on the part of the King will be beeded, as the difficulties with Burmah are calculated to give a favourable turn to the mission, and any postponement, until the prevailing alarm in Siam is over, will obviously endanger any favourable result from the embassy. Without question we have allowed the best opportunities to pass: when the monarch of Siam assumed the Government of the country, and was anxious to secure the favour and friendship of Foreign States, as well as make himself popular with his own subjects, then was the time for diplomatists to have stepped forward—they would probably have obtained all they desired. The threatened attack of Burmah on Siam is one of those favourable events which ought not to be passed over, when treaty negociations for tradal advantages are sought. The anxiety of the King to postpone the mission furnishes the most

SHIPPING.

P. and O. Co.'s 22d December

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CLEARANCES.
Julia, ship, 510 tons. Captain Bulfour, for Shangary 18 -Alpha, ship, 856 tons, Captain Arnold, for Cal-

January 18.—Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Scotia, H. M. Warfield, Rover, and Black Diamond, for Newcastle; Cocilia, for Text Hacking.

ary 15.—Madras from Singapore: 1 parcel, A. Moses; 1
loyal Enchange: 1 ditto, Mr. De Mester; 1 ditto Hogg: 1
sisbrius, Watt, and Co.; 1 bos shoes, S. M. Linn; 1 pack
Mathews: 1 package, J. Boncher; 1 package, S. Milligan;
ge, M'Donald; 1 ditto, Mrs. C. A. Smith; 1 ditto, W.
1 package, Griffith, Franing, and Co.; 1 package, A.
; 1 package, H. Burling, 10 packages, order.

EXPORT.
January 18.—Julia, for Shanghae: 170 tons coal, 50 packages art of original cargo from London.

SHIPS' MAILS.

will be closed at the General Pest Office, as follows:—
Callan.—By the Challenger, this day, at 6 p.m.
RAW FRANCISCO.—By the Effa Francis, this day, at none,

CALCUTTA.-By the Alpha, this day at noon, if not under-

densible him to get the ressel off at high water on the follow-receing:
a steamer Tamer which arrived from Morpeth last evening, res having sighted the barque Bella Vista, from Morveon bound for this port, off Broken Bay yesterday.

IN PACTIC.—This splendid steamship, (the property of the sey and Melbourne Steamship Company), was expected to Flymouth on the 25th November, and, may therefore, be used to arrive before the end of the month. Ohe has 60 pas-ms in the saloos, amongst which are the following old sists—Mr. Tom Ray wife and family, Mr. William Wright lady, Miss Roberton, Mr. J. R. Houlding, Mr. George tie, Mr. Barber, of Jeachten, Barber, and Co.; Mr. and Mrs. of Pairfax, aloo, the Rev. Mr. Kent, late of Brauntan, Devon-o, who comes out under the auspices of the Colonial Mis-man Rosatty.

easty. at of ships that have sailed for Sydney in October, and rrived: Mary Catherine, Tomatin, Samuel Beddington, Harvest Home, Grafton (2), Egypt, Henry Winch Jea, Gaschound, Abdalla, Earoolydon, Melbourne,

NEWCASTLE.

MORETON BAY. sary 8. H.M steemer Torok, from Sydney. January 11. City of Melbourne, (a.), for Wid-

Americal.—Journay 8. H.M steamer Torch, from Sydney.
Deparation.—Journay 11. City of Melbourns, (a.), for Wide
Boy.

H. M. Steamer Torch has put into this port for coal, which, to
the discredit or the place, notwithstadding that the banks of the
river absumd with the article she has had to wait for. After coaling, the Torch proceeds to the Percy Islands in search of Mr.
The breque Mary Holland, from Liver and the City of Motbourns, and after discharging, will take in carge alongside the
hours, and after discharging, will take in carge alongside the
wharf, for London direct. The Mary Holland is a smartly rigged
harque, of 300 tons resister, and is the largest vensel yet brouth
up to Briebane. So much having been effected without any
classrance of the bur channel, we may form some ceitnants of the
vast improvement that would be effected in our shipping trade by
setting a narrow channel through the bar, as is being done
the continued of the state of the bar and the state of the
public between the company 13.
The subnoster Pearl, purchased some time ago in Sydney, as a
pusy bout for the Harbour Master's department at Moreton Bay,
the found to be very far from a pearl of a bury bout. In fact, by
the found to be very far from a pearl of a bury bout. In fact, by
the found to be very far from a pearl of a bury bout. In fact,
the found to be very far from a pearl of a bury bout. In fact,
the found to be very far from a pearl of a bury bout. In fact,
the found to recessary repairs. Those are said to be of Brisbane,
tensive description, and if all that we have heard be true of the
alternations required in this injudicious purchase, she will some
what resemble the Highlander's mastet, which required a new
lack, stock, and barrel.—Courier, January 13.

MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE.

New Porest, and City of Sydney (s), rdney. 14. Black flwsn (s), from Launesston; Madras (s), sagapore; Prate (s), from Auctiand; Enterprise from rg; Smily Since, from San Francisco.

ATURN.—Jaunary 13—Cem for Sydney.

GEELUNG. ary 12-Diligentia, from Londo WARRNAM BOOL

Prom Sydney. October 29. Investigator. November reminta. rom Melbourne. October 27. Indian Chief. November 3. Tul-l Castle; Harbinger. rom Hobart Town. November 18. John Wright. 25. Kings-Prom Geelong, November 19. Go Forward. Prom Moreton Bay. November 19. Monsoon. Loading for Melbourne.—Kossuth, Hermone.

MADRAS.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE.

Americals.—From Adeleide. Docember 7. Robertina. 11. Liesulys.

From Launceston. December 7. Robertins.
From Malbourne. Dacember 10. Daniel Sharp. 14. Orion.
DEFRATURE.—For Malbourne. December 2. Nice.
Loading for Australia.—For Adelaide.—Nary Clarke.

JAVA.

JAVA.

JAVA.

December J. Admiral Zoutman; Schoonderioo.

Adelaida. December J. Gerina. 6. Henricus Gerardan.

Methouruse. October 35. 88. Helena. 27. Amberawn.

Herbouruse. 17. Morgarian. 28. Balgerstein. 37. Mercurius.

Java. 28. Balgerstein. 37. Mercurius.

Java. 29. Princess Char
Viennachar. 1. Princess Char
Viennachar. 1. Princess Charhetts: Vrienschap.
Captain Deighton, of the Dutch steamer Koningen der Nederlanden reports that on arriving at Minto on December 17th, he
found the brig Nito, Captain Pike, from Singapore for Malbourne,
on the bosch repairing, having struck on a roef near the Domino.
With great difficulty the Nile reached Minto with part of her
surge damaged—Strutz Times, December 22.

With great difficulty the Nile restance among viral part of me stage damaged —Novice Times. December 22.

The Java Bode mentions that on November 19th the ship Amelia, under a Chinese flag, Captain Moore on her passage of water Moore from the November of the Stage of the Stage

BOMBAY.

Assivals.—From Sydney. November 13. Africa.

From Melbourne. November 1. Montengie. 3, Norwood

CALCUTTA.

.—From Sydney. December I. Oriesa.
Adelaide. October 20. Royal Charlie. 30. Phoi. No.
Norna. Documber I. Melsor.
Melbourne. October 27. Matis Hay. 30. Oudsiblas.
m. November 6. Creima Nora. December I. Pisnet.

CHINA.

13. Sorbia.

—For Sydney. October 29. Lee. November 8

FOTAGE TO AUSTRALIA IN A MACKEREL BOAT.—A mackerel boat of about 20 tons, is at present undergoing the necessary repairs and alterations at Newlyn, is Conwail, for the purpose of eyassing a crew of five men to Australia. To enable the boat to sustain the many storms which may be expected on her voyage sut, and to rendre her as secure as possible, the crew have copered the lower part of her huit, in addition to which she is contrabily decked, addits also being placed for the accommodation of the fars who intend to navigate her. The hoat will be ballasted with fresh water.—Times.

with fresh water.—Times.

The Parisautar and Onienval Convany.—This Company has now four steamers engaged on the Peninadar line, four on the Southampton and Alexandrian line, two on the Marseilles and Matalline, six on the Calentia and Sase line, seven on the Bomby and China line, four on the Caleuts and China line, two on the Singapore and Australian line, four on the China local service, two building, seven store and coal ships, and five engaged in the Covernment transport service to and from the Crimes. The Minaniaya is still caumerated in the published lists of the company's ships, but it is stated in these lists that she has been parchased by her Majosty's Government. The company's paddle wheel steamer Sultan is being converted into a salling ship, and the paddle-wheel steamer Sultan is being converted into a saver steamer.—Times.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.
Sydney...-October 18. John Barrow. 21,
25. Rose of Sharon. 30. Walter Hood, Ass ABRIVALS.—From Stdery.—October 18. John Barrow. 21. Ecna. 21. Speedy. 25. Kose of Sharon. 30. Waiter Hood. Ass Packer.
From Melbourne: In the Thomse—Red Jack-4, and Thomas Hughes, October 15; Guiting mar, October 17; Roceberry, October 22; Lightning, October 23; Francis Henty, November 5; Will Watch, November 4. In the Thomas—Hooghly, Eastman. According to the Control of the Con

From Fortland may. In the Thames—Hooghly, Eastman. October 21; Wyelliffs, November 4.
From Adelaide: At Falmouth—Adelaide, November 9.
From Hobart Town: At Falmouth—Cornhill, October 30.
From Launesston: Adelaide 10.
DEPARTMENS—From Spidery.—Uctober 26. Abdallah; 27. Gage Huond; 39. Earociydon; 31. Lord Ashley; 31. Louise. November 2. N.bob; 3. Tradslagar; 4. Ascendant and Roh Roy; 4.
John Trylor. 6. Ivahose.
For Melbourne and Gwiong.—From the Thames. Amazon, 84.
Louis, October 22; New Great Eritain, 30th; Canaan, 31st; Ida,
November 1st; Esbop, Diverias, 4th. Ouris, 7th; Gravesend, 8th.
From Gloucester.—Hero, November 4th.
From Piymouth—Amazon, November 3rd.
From Liverpool.—Melbourne, October 3rd; Glenmaund, November 21.

ember 7th.

For Portland Bay.—From Southampton, Constant, November For Cottains Day - Tourist State Sta

Detaber 27.
From the Thames — Augusta, October 29; Eliza Stewart, Wan lever, November 2; Calder, 5th; British Islee, Duke of Lancas-

BORDEAUX.
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THIS EYENING, January 18th, will be presented the fine old

English concedy in Sive sette, will be presented the fine old

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Lady Gay Spanker, Mrs. Brougham Orlon, Mrs. Meville

Max Harksway, Mr. Visnon; Charles Courdy, Mr. Russell;

Max Harksway, Mr. Visnon; Charles Courdy, Mr. Malay
mard; Cool, Mr. Byron; Martin, Mr. Chapment, Dolly, Mr. Malay
with the laughable farce of THE HIBH TUTOR. Conductive

O'Toole, Mr. Mine; Dr. Flail, Mr. Vinnon; Charles, Mr. Russell;

Mary, Mrs. Howard; Ross, Mrs. Melville. J. H. VINSOM,

Stage Manager.

The Sydney Morning Berald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1855.

Ir we may share the hopes of the London press Sebastopol is tottering to its fall, but its capture will prove no easy task. Hundreds—thousands of gallant men will leave their bones before its entrenchments, and innumerable families in Western Europe will share the grief of an exbereavement. No one imagined that Russia would be quickly conquered, or that her wast bulwarks and defeaces would be surrenlered without a tremendous struggle.

It is natural to represent the spirit and courage of an enemy as of the meanest kind—to ascribe all sorts of deficiencies in skill and vigour to those whom we propose to overthrow. It is nevertheless true that Russia is a mighty empire—that her warlike resources are vastthat her soldiers stand fire with extraordinary resolution. Though far less elated with victory than the French, far less confident than the English, they are less intimidated by loss and less demoralised by defeat.

The present war seems destined to prove how formidable to human life are the discoveries of science and the appliances of mechanical power.
On a more remote stage, and under different
circumstances, these facts have been already illustrated. But events now transpiring wil tend more forcibly to impress upon the popula tion of the civilised world that war is a deadly game, played out with awful precision. It has been the expectation of philosophers that the event for which all nations pretend to sigh—the permanent peace of the world, will be brought about by the havoe of war, the certainty of its devastations and the proportionate number of its victims There will never be wanting men who will march up, under a sense of duty, to the can-non's mouth—men who will cover their families at the risk of their own lives, who will maintain the honour of their country with their blood. But the poetry of war is gone! Its attractions. as a trade, are for ever dissipated. The man who marches forward in the defence of his country may do so with a firm step and with a stout heart, but he will not do so dreaming that it is the natural path to happi-

encouraging flature. The triumph has not nation—by the prevalence of family and dynastic been rapid, but her progress has been sure. interests over all other considerations. Weeks, perhaps months the walls of Sebastopol s months, may intervene before bastopol shall be crowned by the united flags of England and France, but that event seems to have been entertained as among the certainties of the future. Not that wise m will forget that there are agencies before which armies sink into impotence, and the best concerted plans of generalship prove unavailing We find that in the East that dread scourge of mankind, the cholera, is claiming its numerous victims. The difficulties of a winter campaign victims. The difficulties of a winter campaign have also to be encountered; the large rein-forcements which Russia may bring up from her millions of peasants may make a succession of fierce battles requisite before the war shall ter minate; the pacific views of the neutral Powers may, perhaps, on the slightest reverse, give place to an open adoption of the cause of Russia. Still, there is no room for despondency. Believing, as we do, that peace is sought by our countrymen, even through warlike organizations, we may expect that the first moment will be embraced by those who stand at the head of affairs to bring once more the nations into harmony, and to restore the quiet

of the world.

The sympathy of England seems deeply stirred by the accounts of the sufferings endured by our gallant soldiers who have fallen in battle. The confusion of the conflict would leave the wounded necessarily to those chances of suffering which so fearfully augment the evils of war. In the disorder and commotion of a battle it is quite impossible but that incidents should transpire calculated to chill with horror the heart of the nation and excite perhaps a misplaced indignation. For it is not the

miles, in i hour and 10 minutes, senions tide, running at the rate of 21 knotes per hour, viving an average speed of 14 knote, the senions making 25 revolutions per minute, with a pressure of 18th to the quare inch of the botlers, and a socsamption of 31 evt. of the South Foreland, in 1 hour and 25 minutes, spainst the tide running at 3 knote per hour, increasing her speed to 144 knote, and making the number of revolutions 24 per minute, the pressure of being 16th, the square inch of the botlers, and the consumption of each "Arrived at Dangeness at 621, or a distance of 18 knotes, and making the number of revolutions 24 per minute, which are reported in the state of 18 knotes, and the consumption of "A rived at Deacy-head at 820 or a distance of 18 knotes, and consumption of 28 evt. of coals per hour.

"A rived at Dangeness at 621 evt. of coals per hour, at the rate of 18 knotes per hour, the servolutions per minute, with a pressure of 19th, to the square inch, and a consumption of 25 evt. of coals per hour.

"Become ural as the measured mile is 610 feet bay." The first status miles per hour, and the foreign per hour, and the square inch, and a consumption of 25 evt. of coals per hour.

"Third trial for cooney of feet, with two bollers only, working a distance of 18 miles in 13 hours and 17 minutes, making 15 revolutions per minute with half steam and 18th pressure of 18 evt. per dough the status and the contract speed, and that she is consequently the feature of the regime is 500-hors, when has greater speed is the massary of the status and the contract speed, and that she is consequently the feature of the status and the rest of the contract speed, and that she is consequently the feature of the status and the rest of 18 miles from the status and the contract speed, and that she is consequently the feature of the status and the rest of 18 miles from the status and the rest of 18 miles from the status and the rest of 18 miles from the status and the rest of 18 miles from the status and the rest of 18 miles fro the nation, and their admiration for those who have so nobly defended the liberties of Europe, vowed the deliverance of an oppres empire. A company of English ladies have gone forth to act as nurses in those hospitals, where the soldier will recognise as the greatest solace of his physical sufferings the kindly voice and tender hand of woman. These are the enterprises of a nation upon which its permanent glory must rest. No one can despair of a people who, while they offer the most costly sacrifices upon the altar of public liberty, are careful to soothe the pains and sickness incurred in their service, and to distri-

bute to all—the soldiers, the fatherless, the sick, and the dying, the tokens of fraternal sympathy and national gratitude.

We do not think the aspect of the war is such as to justify the language of self confidence and as to justify the language of self confidence and contempt which some persons imagine to be the proper expression of a national spirit. It is pos-sible that it may last, not for months only, but sible that it may last, not for months only, but for years; and that its evils may make a circuit far wider than their present range. If we believe in the overruling Power which shapes the destinies of nations, and which by the alightest inclination can turn the events of battle, then we have reason to offer our supplications to the Lord or Hosts—that He may incline the dread balance in our favour; that HE may impart a disposition to those who rule to seek peace even through the flames of conflict; and that HE may once more hames of connect; and that I've may once more bring back to the enjoyment of civil zed nations that tranquillity, in the possession of which they have advanced during the past half-century be-yond the dreams of enthusiastic hope, and seemed to stand upon the very verge of an era when they might " beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into prunning hooks,

In proportion as the conduct and position Austria, in respect of the war now raging in Eastern Europe, becomes more decidedly and na'ely adverse to Russian pretensions that of Prussia seems daily to take a more dis-tinct bearing to the side of the Emperer Nicho-Las. It is difficult to believe that any circums short of absolute compulsion will cause his Majesty, FREDERICK WILLIAM, to exchange his present policy of neutrality and indecision, so characteristic of the man and of (colonially speaking) his antecedents, for a frank and hearty dherence to either party in the struggle.

Still, it is far from unlikely that a decision Still, it is far from unlikely that a decision may be forced upon the reluctant Monarch. The march of circumstances, and the general entrainment of events may draw Prussia into the war against her will; and already the preparations that are being made, and the semi-official announcements which are being published, official announcements which are being published, to them that Prussian Statesmen look forseem to show that Prussian Statesmen look forward to such a result, and have made up their minds as to the line which is to be taken in such conjuncture.

While a general arming of the East Prussi and Pomeranian coasts is going on upon the shores of the Baltic, which can only be intended as a demonstration against the Angle-Gallic squadron, movements of troops towards Cobentz and the Rhine sufficiently indicate an expectation of hostilities in that quarter. Strenu-ous efforts are at the same time being made by the Government papers to exasperate the people against England, which is accused of an unjust and yranical exercise of her naval supremacy to the great detriment of Prussian interests; and threats are held out of a refusal of supplies to the fleet in the Baltic, which it is supposed would place our squadron there in an awkward predicament. Everything shows that, if Prussia does not openly declare war against the Western Powers, it is from no lack of the wish to injure them, and to advance the cause of Russia, but simply from a lack of courage—from a fear - a very well-grounded fear—of the consequences to herself of such a declaration.

But this is an unsatisfactory, and, we believe, a very incomplete account of the matter. It would be impossible for the Court to persevere in a policy which was not recognised throughout the country to have some further basis — which was not thought, by at least considerable numbers, to be in accordance with Prussian interests. Monarchs have still a good deal of power in Con-tinental Europe, but not such power as will enable them to set public opinion at nought, and sacrifice a nation to the exigencies of a and sacrince a nation to the exigencies of a family. It may be remembered that precisely the same family relationship as that which exists between the Emperor Nicholas and the King of Prussia, existed also between the beroic King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, and the then reigning Emperor of Austria, against whom he did not hesitate, at the call of his people, to take up arms in defence of the

his people, to take up arms in defence of the liberties of Northern Italy.

We believe that grounds of public feeling have had as much weight in determining the conduct of Prussia in recent transactions as that may be mistaken, but we may term it honest it is not a mere cloak to conceal a spirit of

sycophancy and truckling submission to the private likings of a monarch.

The true secret of the reluctance on the part of Prussia to join the other great Powers part of Prussia to join the other great Powers in curbing Russia is jealousy of Austria. Russia has from the first feared the great increase of strength to Austria which is likely to be the result of such a new arrangement of the may of Europe as the ambition of the Autocrat has rendered inevitable. While Austria is more and more drawn towards the Western Powers by the apparents of them. the Western Powers by the expectation of territorial aggrandisement, Prussia, her rival, is re-pelled from them by the knowledge of Austrian hopes, and of the likelihood of their accomplish-

Prussia has always found it difficult to main tain the place of an equal by the side of Austria.

What is she to expect should the power of the latter be increased by the addition of Moldavia and Wallachia to her territories, and the sup-pression of Russian influence in Servia, Bosnia, pression of Russian influence in Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro? An effectual barrier by land is needed between Russia and Turkey. Austria alone is so situated as to be able to occupy this

alone is so situated as to be able to occupy this position. The occupation of the Principalities may be but the prelude to the formal transfer to her of the rights of sovereignty.

While the apparent approval of what she so much dreads leads, in spite of Bunds, and protestations about "indissoluble unity," to detach absolutely Russia from Austria, it gives the former power an increased weight with the German confederation, which has always been inclined to view with jealousy the preponderance in its own body of a mere semi-Germanic state, and which cannot but dislike a change, whereby the non-Germanic element in Austria would be the non-Germanic element in Austria would be very largely augmented. Russia derives confidence from this support, and as events march on, and Austria seems to be drawing nearer to her hopes, her nothern rival prepares for an actual rupture; not perhaps so much intending war, as hoping by the threat of war, to prevent that settlement of the Indian question which, though imperatively required to reserve Terme for imperatively required to preserve Tartary from Russia is, she considers, prejudicial to her own

The danger is, that under these circumstances, The danger is, that under these circumstances, the powers should consent, in order to conciliate Russia, to an unsatisfactory arrangement with regard to the principalities, which would leave them open to the intrigues of Russia, and necessitate a renewal of the war at no distant period. This would be, indeed, a lamentable result, and one from which it is to be hoped that the wisdom of European statesmen will save

A little boldness is sometimes the best prudence. Fingland, France, and Austria com-bined, can surely afford to contemn Russia; and it would be the safest, as it would certainly be the most dignified course, to make such arrangements in the East as general European policy seems to require, without regard to the muttered threats of a power, which has shown itself throughout all the transactions connected with the Turkish question at once timid, selfish, and incompetent

SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the London Gasette Extraordinary.)
Admiralty, November 5.
Tax following despatches from Vice-Admiral Dunds
have this day been received at the Admiralty:—
Britannia, off the Katscha, October 13, 1854.

Britannia, off the Katscha, October 13, 1854.

Sir,—1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the allied armies are employed in erecting batteries to the aouth of Sebastopol, but, I hear, are much retarded by the rocky nature of the ground; the Russian fire of shot and shell by day and night has produced little or no effect. The navel and marine battalions are healthy, and there is less sickness in the army.

2. Sir Edmund Lyons, in the Agamemnon, with the Diamond, and a squadron of steamers, is at Balaklava, assisting the troops. A French squadron, under Vice-Admiral Bruat, is anchored between the lighthouse and the harbour, in communication with the left of the French army. A division of steam-vessels watches the mouth of the port constantly, where four or five Russian steam-vessels always have their steam up; and the large sailing vessels are with Admiral up; and the large sailing vessels are with Admire Hamelin and myself, anchored off the Katscha Rive the weather hitherto having permitted our remaining in those positions. a those positions.
3. The Sidon and Inflexible, with Cacique and

Outon, are still in Odessa Bay, to prevent any commu-sication by sea with the Crimea, and I have sent-transport to them with coals and fresh provisions which I have drawn from Sinope.

anation by saw with the Crimea, and I have sent a transport to them with coals and fresh provisions, which I have drawn from Sinope.

4. On the 11th an Austrian vessel, laden with hay for the commissariat, got within range of the batteries, and was deserted by her crew at the second shot; she ran on shore about 1500 yards south of the harbour mouth, and was got off that evening and towed to Balaklava. I enclose the report of Captain Jones, of the Sampson, who, with Captain Stewart, of the Pirebrand, and Mr. Boxer, second master in charge of the Bengle, assisted by the French launches of the inshore squadron, got the Austrian to sea from under the batteries in a very successful and creditable manner. The Pirebrand has four shots in her hull, but fortunately no casualties.

5. I learnt from Captain King, of the Leander, of the approach to Eupatoria of a large Russian force near the town. I have sent the Pirebrand and Vesuviau to assist in the defence, should it be attacked, and shall send two other vessels to-day.

6. The French and Turkish troops sent for from Varna and Constantinople by the Simoom, Vulcan, Cyclops, and our transports, are hourly expected; they have been kept back and detained by the late strong north-east gales.—I have, &c.

(Signe 1) J. W. D. Dundas, Vice-Admiral. To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

(No. 527.)

Britannia, off the Kutscha, Oct. 18, 1854.

Sir—1. I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the siege batteries of the allied armies opened fire upon the Russian works south of Sebastopol about half-past six o'clock y sterday morning, with great effect, and small loss.

2. In consequence of the most urgent request of Lord Raglan and General C arobert, it was sgreed by the admirals of the allied firets that the whole of the ships should againt the land attack by specific the ships should againt the land attack by specific states.

dreaming that it is the natural path to happiness, or that its rewards, considered in themselves, are worthy the sacrifices they demand.

The incidents of the war up to the present moment are, notwithstanding, of an Liberalism of the greater portion of the Prussian by the admirals of the allied fleets that the whole of the ships should assist the land stack by engaging to explain the leaning of Prussia towards the capacity of the ships should assist the land stack by engaging to the ships should assist the ships should assist the land stack by engaging to the ships should assist the land stack by engaging the s

3. The Agamemnon, Sanspareil, Sampson, Tribune, Terrible, Sphinx, and Lynx, and Albion, London, and Arethusa, towed by the Firebrand, Niger, and Triton, engaged Fort Constantine and the batteries to the northward; while the Queen, Britannia, Trafaigar, Vengeance, Rodney, Bellerophon, with Vesuvius, Furious, Retribution, Highlyer, Spitter, Spiteful, and Cyclops, lashed on the part side of the several ships gradually took up their positions, as nearly as possible as marked on the plan.

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six p.m., when being quite dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians and the

4. The action lasted from about half-past one to half-past six p.m., when being quite dark, the ships hauled off.

5. The loss sustained by the Russians and the damage done to Fort Constantine and batteries cannot, of course, as yet be correctly sacertained.

6. An action of this duration against such formidable and well armed works could not be maintained without serious injury, and I have to regret the loss of forty-four killed and 266 wounded, as detailed in the accompanying lists. The ships, masts, yards, and rigging are more or less damaged, principally by shells and hot shot. The Albion has suffered much in hull and masts, the Rodney in her masts, she having tailed on the reef, from which she was got off by the great exertions of Commander Kynaston, of the Spitetul, whose crew and vessel were necessarily exposed in performing this service; but with the exception of the Albion and Arethusa, which ships I send to Constantinople to be repaired, I hope to be able to make my squadron serviceable within twenty-four hours. Forseeing from the nature of the attack that we should be likely to lose spars, I left the spare topmasts and yards on board her Majosty's ship Vulcan at this anchorage, where I had placed her with all the sick and prisoners.

7. I have now the pleasure of recording my very great satisfaction with the ability and seal deplayed by Rear-Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons and the Hon. Montagu Stopford, and all the captains under my command, as well as my sincere thanks to them, and to the officers, seamen, and marines employed, for their fire, in the absence of a large number of the crews of each ship, who were landed to assist in working the siege batteries, &c, on shore, and to this circumstance I attribute the small loss of killed and wounded.

8. The gallant and skilful conduct of our French allies in this action was witnessed by me with admiration, and I hear with regret that they have also suffered considerable loss.

9. I beg to express my gratitude at the manner in which Ahmed Pasha, the Turkish a

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. D. Dundas, Vice-Admiral.
The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, &c.

Portmen-square, Midnight, November 6.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this evening received despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

Before Sebastopol, October 23, 1854.
My Lord Duke,—The operations of the siege have been carried on unremittingly since I addressed your Grace on the 18th instant.

On that afternoon, the French batteries not having been able to re-open, the enemy directed their guns almost exclusively on the British entrenchments, and maintained a very heavy fire upon them till the day closed, with less damage, I am happy to say, to the works, and with fewer casualties, than might have been anticipated.

On the following morning, shortly after daylight, General Canrobert not only resumed his fire from the batteries which had been injured, but materially added to the weight of his attack by the fire of tatteries which he had caused to be constructed the previous day; and these have continued ever since; and he has had it in his power to push his approaches forward, and, like the krglish, materially to injure the defences of the place; but these are as yet far from being subdued, neither is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

Our fire has been constant and effective, but the

cured, netther is a serious diminution of their fire perceivable.

Our fire has been constant and effective, but the
enemy, having at their disposal large bodies of men,
and the resources of the fleet and areanal at their command, have been enabled by unneasing exertion to repair their redoubts to a certain extent, and to replace
many of the guns that have been destroyed in a very
shert space of time; and to resume their fire from
works which we had succeeded in allencing.

This facility of repairing and re-arming the defences
naturally renders the progress of the assailants slower
than could be wished; and I have it not in my power
to inform your Grace, with anything like certainty,
when it may be expected that ulterior measures may
be undertaken.

when it may be expected that ulterior measures may be undertaken.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the return of killed and wounded between the 18th and 20th instant, inclusive.

In my last I announced to your Grace the death, which had just been reported to me, of that deeply-lawented officer the Hon. Colonel Hood, of the Grenadier Guards. No other military officer has since fallen; but Major Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was slightly wounded on the 19th. His Serne Highness insisted, however, upon remaining in the trenches until the detachment to which he was attached was relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

his duty.
Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards,

relieved at the usual hour, and he has now resumed his duty.

Captain Lord Dunkellin, of the Coldstream Guards, was unfortunately taken prisoner yesterday afternoon, before daylight, in front of the trenches.

The naval batteries have continued their exertions without intermission, and I regret to have to report the death of two gallant officers of the Royal Navy—the Honorable Lieutenant Ruthren, who has died of his wounds, and Lieutenant Greathed, of Her Majesty's ship Britannia. Both are universally regretted. The latter received a mortal wound while laying a gun, after having, to use the language of Brigadier-General Eyre, who was then in charge of the trenches, "performed his duty in the batteries in a manner that excited the admiration of all."

A considerable body of Russians appeared two days ago in the vicinity of Balaklava, but they have since withdrawn, and are no longer to be seen in our front. I have reason to believe that Prince Menschikoff is not in Sebastopol. He is stated to have pisced himself with the main body of the army in the field, which

Bacshi Sersi.

Bacshi Sersi.

Admiral Cernilof, the chief of the staff, and temporated to have rarily in command of Sebastapol, is reported to have died of his wounds the day before yesterday. I have, &c.,

RAGLAN. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.

Admiralty, Midnight, November 6, 1854.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has this night been receiv d at the Admiralty:

No. 634.

Britannia, off the Katscha,
23rd October, 1854. Sir.—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, since my letter of the 18th instant, the siege batteries have continued their fire against the Russian works, which appear to have suffered much, and the fire slackened, subough it is considerable.

although it is considerable.

2. The Naval Brigade are doing good service, an up to the 20th had a loss of 12 killed and 53 wounded per annexed list. By the desire of Lord Raglan, I re reinforced them by 410 officers and seamen and ced Lord John Hay in the Wasp, under the orders Cantain Lushinston.

placed Lord John Hay in the Wasp, under the orders of Captain Lushington.

3. Captain Broca at Eupatoria, supported by the Leander and Megæra, has maintained his position well, although threatened and attacked by heavy bodies of cavalry, with guns; we have drawn large supplies from there, but as the Russians are destroying all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

all the villages, I fear they will in future become very scanty and uncertain.

4. Since the action of the 17th the enemy have been working incessantly in repairing their batteries, and constructing new works on the north side of the harbour, commanding the approaches by see and land.

5. I have sent the Albion and Arcthusa to Constantinople to repair: the other ships of the fleet have fished their masts, &c., and are ready for service.

6. The Lynx, Sphinx, Stromboli, and Viper have arrived.

arrived.
7. The weather hitherto has been very favourable, and the crews of the ships are generally healthy.
8. The English and French Steam Division still continue in the Bay of Odessa, actively employed in preventing communication with the Crimea.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. W. D. Dundas, To the Secretary of the Admiralty, &c., &c., &c.

THE LAND ATTACK.

Camp before Sebastopol, Oct. 17, 1854
On the night of the 15th it was determined that our fire should be opened on the Russian lines the following morning, as it was evident the enemy was intrenching himself with much activity, and greatly strengthening his position. In spite of the efforts of our engineers, our works were not quite completed, and most of the mortars could not be mounted in the batter's. Firing commenced, however, from the French and

Raglish batteries by signal at 6.30 a.m. on the 17th, but for 30 minutes previous the Russians fired furiously on all the batteries. The cannonade on both sides was most violent for nearly two hours. Our left attack consisted of four batteries and 36

Our left attack consisted of four batteries and 36 guns; our right attack, of 20 guns, in battery There were also two Lancaster batteries and a 4-gun battery of 68-pounders on our right. The French had shout 45 guns. In all we were supposed to have 117 guns to subdue about 130 guns of the Russians.

At 8 o'clock it was apparent that the French batteries in their extreme right attack, overpowered by the fire and enfilled by the guns of the Russians, were very much weakened; their fire slackened minute after minute.

At 8.30 the fire slackened on both sides for a few minutes, but recommenced with immense energy, the whole town and the line of works enveloped in smoke.

whole town and the line of works enveloped in smoke.

At 8-40 the French magazine in the extreme right battery of 12 guns blew up with a tremendous explosion, killing and wounding 100 men. The Russians cheered, fired with renewed vigour, and crushed the French fire completely, so that they were not able to fire more than a gun now and then at intervals, and at 10 o'clock they were nearly silenced on that side.

At 10-30 the fire elackened on both sides, but the allies and Russians re-opened vigorously at 10-45. Our practice was splendid, but our works were cut up with fire from the redan and from the works round a circular martello tower on our extreme right.

At 12-45 the French line-of-battle ships ran up in most magnificent style and engaged the batteries on

martello tower on our extreme right.

At 12*45 the French line-of-battle ships ran up in most magnificent style and engaged the batteries on the sea side. The scene was indescribable, the Russians replying vigorously to the attacks by sea and land, though suffering greatly.

At 12*5 another magazine in the French batteries blew up. The cannonade was tremendous. Our guns demolished the Round Tower, but could not silence the works around it.

At 1*40 a great explosion took place in the centre of Sebastopol amid much cheering from our mea, but the fire was not abated. The Lancaster guns made bad practice, and one burst. At 2 55 a terrific explosion of a powder magazine took place in the Russian redan fort. The Russians, however, returned to their guns, and still fired from the re-entering angle of their works. The cannonade was continuous from the ships and from our batteries, but the smoke did not permit us to see if the British fleet was engaged.

At 3.30 a loose powder store inside our naval battery was blown up by a Russian shell, but did no damage. The enemy's earth-works were much injured by our isse, the redan nearly silenced, and the fire of the round fort was blown up by our shot.

At 3.35 the magazine inside the works of the round fort was blown up by our shot.

At 4 the ships outside were ripping up the forts and stone-works and town by tremendous broadsides. Only the French flag was visible, the English feet being on the opposite side of the harbour. Orders were given to spare the town and buildings as much as possible.

From 4 to 5.30 the cannonade from our batteries was very warm, the Russians replying, though our fire had evidently established its superiority over the state of the superiority over the superiority over the superiority over the superiority over the su

From 4 to 5.30 the cannonade from our batteries was very warm, the Russians replying, though our fire had evidently established its superiority ever theirs, the ships pouring in broadside after broadside on Forts Nicholas and Constantine at close ranges. Towards dusk the fire slackened greatiy, and at night it ceased altogether, the Russians, for the first time, being silent. Up to this hour (10 p.m.) they have barely fired a gun. They are busy repairing damages, and we are doing the same, and are also mounting new guns and mortars for to-morrow.

The French have lost about 200 men, principally by the explosions; our loss is very small—under 100 killed and wounded aince the siege began.

Captain Rowley, of the Guards, was killed to-day; Ruthven, Lieutenant, R.N., wounded.

We have gained greatly on the works to-day, and, but for the melancholy disasters which befel our silies, should have crushed much of the Russian batteries. The French fleet avenged these misfortunes most amply.

amply.

The Grand Duke Constantine is supposed to have The Grand Duke Constitution of the Grand Duke Constitution of the sea side of the town is in ruins. We re-open fire at daybreak.

October 18, 3 p.m.

October 18, 3 p.m.

The fire was resumed this morning soon after daybreak. The French were still unable to support as.

Their extreme left is still silenced. They will not be
ready till the 19th or 20th, so damaged are they by the
Russian fire.

less extreme tert is stul silenced. They will not be ready till the 19th or 20th, so damaged are they by the Russian fire.

During the night the Russians remounted their guns and brought up fresh ones, and established a great superiority of fire and weight of metal.

At 10 a.m. the alarm was given that the Russians were marching to attack our rear on the Balakiara road. Lord Raglan and staff, with large bodies of French troops, at once moved there, and found the Russian cavalry and two battalions of infantry, with one gun, endeavouring to creep up in a fog to the cut posts. The Turks opened a fire from the redoubts, and the Russians retired.

At this moment (3 p.m.) the Russians are pressing us very hard, returning three shots for our two. Colonel Hood, of the Guards, was killed in the trenches to-day. Ruthven, of the Albion, is killed. Another lieutenant Chane, of the Albion, is to be renewed to-morrow. Of the siege-train there are two killed, 16 severely wounded, and eight alightly wounded. This was up to yesterday,

Our loss up to to-day is 96.

The redan and flag-staff fort are as troublesome as ever.

The Retribution and London had their mainmatts.

ever.

The Retribution and London had their mainmasts shot away, and were on fire yesterday. They had to be hauled off.

be hauled off.

The Agamemnon has suffered severely.

Lord J. Murray and Ellison, with 150 men of the 88th, 130 artillerymen, and six surgeons, arrived last night, per Tonning.

The sickness has much abated.

The redan fort, flag-staff fort, and Round Tower works are firing very warmly just now.

We can scarcely get up ammunition to our guns.

works are firing very warmly just now.

We can scarcely get up anamunition to our guns.

THE SEA ATTACK.

Off the Katcha, Crimea, October 18, 1854.

Yesterday morning, about daybreak, the English and French opened fire from their batteries on the south side of Sebastopol. Late on the preceding night it had been agreed by the combined admirals and generals that the fleets should on the same day make a grand attack on the forts at the mouth of the harbour. During the night topgallant-masts were lowered, spars spars and boats handed over to her Majesty's ship Vulcan, and early in the morning steam was up. The paddle-wheel and screw frigates lashed themselves alongside the sailing line-of-battle ships, and all was got ready for the fight. The French were to occupy the right as you enter the harbour—that is, the southern side, and the English the left, or northem side, in one line—about 1500 yards off.

The French first got into their places, about halfpast 12 o'clock, and immed'acly commenced a heavy fire, which was vigorously returned from the batteries. The distance, however, was certainly greater than originally contemplated, and, as far as I can ascertain, it was over 2000 yards. By degrees the English ships successively took up their stations, passing in rear of the French and anchoring to the left. The Agsmeunon, Sanspareil, and London (lashed to the Niger), however, took an inside station advance—perhaps 1000 yards from Fort Constantine. Nothing could be more noble than the gallant way in which the Agameunon and Sanspareil steamed in amid a perfect hail of cannon balls and shells, preceded by a little tug-steamer, the Circassia, commanded by Mr. Ball. This little bit of a cockleshell, which looked si if she night have been arrested by a fowling-piece, deliberately felt the way for the large ships till her services were no longer required.

The firing soon became terrific. At the distance of six miles the sustained sound resembled that of a furious lecemotive at full speed, but, of course, the roat was infini

cateries, and frequently prevented either side from seeing anything. From about 2 till dark (nearly 6) the cannonade raged most furiously.

Towards 4 o'clock Fort Constantine, as well as some of the smaller batteries, slackened somewhat in their fire; but towards dusk, as some of the ships began to haul out, the Russians returned to their guns, and the fire seemed as flerce as ever. There was one explosion just behind Fort Constantine, which appeared to do much damage. At dark all the ships returned to their anchorage. The change was magical from a hot sun, mist, smoke, explosions, shot, shell, rockets, and the rour of 10,000 guns—to a still, cool, brilliant starlight sky, l'oking down upon a glassy sea, reflecting in long tremulous linrs the lights at the masthead of the ships returning amid profound silence.

What damage has been done to the forts we don't yet know. Three of our ships have been raughly handled, and the killed and wounded amount to 46 English killed, and upwards of 250 wounded. Lieutenant Chase, of the Albion, has fallen, and Lioutenant Lloyd, commanding the Vesuvius, and Mr. Foster, midshipman on board the Sanspareil, are seriously

wounded. No captains have been hit. The blue jackets showed all their ancient valour. Eight or nine men were swept away at a forecastle gun on b and the Sansparell by the explosion of a shell. The two remaining men coolly went on loading, with their sponge and rammer, as though nothing had happened.

The post has been delayed for a few hours, and I take advantage of this delay to re-open my letter in order to give you some further particulars about the first bombardment of Sebastopol.

The lashing of the steamers alongside the line-of-battle-ships did very well; they answer the helm far better than if towed, and the steamers are exposed to the less danger, being comparatively protected by their huge companions. Of course, they could not escape entirely, but, with the exception of the Firebrand which lost her jubboom and suffered severely besides, none of the steamers were disabled, and every one was capable of taking her charge back again.

The vessels, after being lashed, filed off in three lines, the Queen at the head of the right, the Britannia at the head of the middle, the detached steamers forming the extreme loft. They steamed down as far as Quarantine Point before they bore in. They were to have taken up their position, and have anchored at the places sasigned to them; but, owing to the smoke, I suppose, which was perfectly blinding, or to some misunderstanding, the French and Turks approached too far north, and consequently the intended line could not be kept.

The most prominent feature was the smoke and the detached steam squadron, composed of the Agamemnon, Sansparell, Terrible, and Sampson, which lay in the support of the product of the Agamemnon, Sansparell, Terrible, and Sampson, which lay in the support of the suppo

by a surprise, entered our batteries, were killed there by the efficer in command.

The losses which we have experienced from the fire of the enemy are by no means so considerable as might have been expected, considering the difficulties of our position, which I have explained to you. I send auccessively, and by all the means which the fleet places at my disposal, my wounded to Constantinople, where our hospital resources have assumed a more satisfactory character.

The state of health of the army is satisfactory. The maladies which have arisen have been produced by the excessive fatigue which our brave soldiers have had to undergo. The naval gunners who have landed have also been attacked with illness. They evince a courage and devotion which are remarked by the whole army.

Accept, Monsieur le Marechal, the assurance of my respectful devotion.

The General Commander in Chief, Cannoners.

wended. No expellent have been hit. The bleer is a series weng every at a forecastic part on head to make the process of the p

to take up the position it is intended to occupy during the siege.

Throughout these movements the enemy did not attempt to offer the slightest opposition; and the elevated encampment, commanding a complete view of Schastopol, was occupied without interruption. From this height the whole of the harbours, arenals, ships, and forts, stretching over a space of three or four miles at the feet of the besiegers, were plainly visible. Surveying this out-spread panorama, it appeared that the Russians had moored a three-deaker, so as to direct its fire up the ravine descending to the arsenal and docks; and it could be seen that the inhabitants of all ages and conditions were busily engaged in throwing up earth-works towards the south of the town. But these preparations were of inferior moment to a strong horse shoe the souther of some importance erected rather above the souther of the two armies; and the two joins to which attention would obviously be directed in one to the centre position of the two armies; and the two prices in the first coases in front of our line.

The events that have occurred since the Allies established their position—events of which the final issues are yet dark and hazardous to speculate upon—will be found in full detail elsewhere. It will be sufficient to state auccinctly here that the Allied commanders, having determined, on the night of the 16th ultimo, to open fire on the following morning, the Russians appear to have so clearly penetrated their intentions that they anticipated the attack by a full half hour. During this half-hour the Allies maintained their silence; and then replied to the showers of shot and shell with terrible effect. For two days, assisted by the operations of the combined fleet, who have successfully demonstrated the possibility of acting decisively against stone w

division, consisting of the Guards and the Highland Brigade, lingered in therear near Balaklays, to cover the base of operations; and the roads and tracks through the chain of hills were broken up and put in a state of defence. The position of the army, with its right flank effectually covered by the defile leading into the valley of the Tchernaya, with its stream flowing through marshy ground, appeared so satisfactory to Lord Raglan, that on the lst instant he ordered the take up the position it is intended to occupy during the take up the position it is intended to occupy during the siege.

Throughout these movements the enemy did not attempt to offer the slightest opposition; and the elevated encampment, commanding a complete view of Schastopol, was occupied without a complete view of Schastopol view of view

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

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(Morning Chronicle, November 7.)

The official despatches which we published yesterday morning, together with the letters from our correspondents in the Crimes, which appeared in our second edition, supply those details which had been so eagerly looked for with regard to the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol; and we now publish further despatches from Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas, bringing the narrative of the operations down to the 23rd of October. All the accounts before us reflect the highest honour on the skill and valour of the allied fleets and armies. The first operations of the siege appear to have been in every respect satisfactory; and should there be any prospect of a deficiency in the stores of ammunition possessed by the garrison, 15,000 rounds which they fired before any response was returned by the English or French batteries, will have made an inroad on their supplies which they may hereafter have occasion to regret. From all the information which has reached us, it is evident that very little damage was done to the beseigers by this expenditure of ammunition, and that their operations were not seriously impeded, although the French were, from the nature of their position, for a while, incommoded by the enemy's fleet. Early in the morning of the 17th, however, the long-wishedfor signal yeas given, and at half, past six, the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced in earnest. A thick fog obscured, for the first hour and a half, the positions of the belligerents; but when it cleared away, it became apparent that the round granite tower which, so far as the English operations were concerned, formed the extreme right of the Russian position—and which was especially subjected to the assaults of one of our Lancaster guns—had been almost demolished. Its guns were dimenuted—large holes, it is stated, were visible in its masonry—and the earth works round it had been completely torn up with the shot. Hw far this effect was due to the distinctive peculiarities of the Lancaster

French ships being, it would appear, in advance—commenced their share in the proceedings of the day.

Admiral Hamelin's despatch gives a very clear description of the positions assigned to the detachments of the fleets. The French squadron, he states, undertook to "face the breakers on the south, and to take up a position at about seven cables' length from the 350 guns of the Quarantine Battery, from the two batteries of Fort Alexander and the Artillery Battery; while the English squadron, at about the same distance, was to face the 130 guns of Fort Constantine, the Telegraph Battery, and the Maximilian Tower to the north." It is added that a line drawn along the entrance of Schastopol from east to west would have accurately divided the positions of the two squadrons. The Turkish Admiral, with a very limited force, occupied an intermediate position between the English and the French, and the gallantry which he displayed is noticed with commendation by Admiral Dundas. The engagement was commenced by the Montebello, of 120 guns, which boldly advanced within a very short distance of one of the principal fortresses selected for attack by the French squadron. Other vessels speedily followed, and all accounts agree in eulogizing to the utmost the courage and skill displayed by our allies. The result is stated by Admiral Hamelin with a conciseness characteristic of true bravery. "At about half-past two"—that is after the assault had lasted about an hour and a half—"the fire of the Russian batteries slackened; the Quarantine Battery was silent. This was the chief object of the French Squadron; our fire was redoubled, and continued until nightfall."

Of the results accomplished by the exertions of our own navy, we have no official accounts; for Admiral Dundas, writing on the 18th, states that the loss survived which a concisence of the states of the state

winter wherever they can be earried on. How far the action on both aides may become affected by the part derived which a second the street of the second progress of the war is a second which would be premature to examine at present.

Note: in importance to the actual progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is required by the carried of a second progress of the war is read to the conditions attempted to be second to be conditions attempted to be enforced by Prussia upon the Austria. And the impossibility of passively continuing it, in a clearer light than before the precedy includinglish we must recall attention to the conditions attempted to be enforced by Prussia upon the Austrian Canhell, First, that Austria, having occupied the Principalities, should close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and their alies; and close them against the Turks and the second that we cannot be added to the second the second that we cannot be added to the second the second that the cannot be added to the second the second that the cannot be added to the second the second that the cannot be added to the second the second that the cannot be added to the second the second that t

The loose which we have experienced from the of the enemy are by no means as considering the office of the region of the resonance of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the contr

The fillowing are the remarks of our London correspondent on the state of trade at the latest moment:

A good deal of interest attaches to the state of trade at the present time in our great manufacturing towns. There has been, as might be expected, an altered tone in the state of the market, and in some districts the employment for labour has undergone a sensible diminution, although not enough to lead to any suffering among the working people. It is natural enough, however, in a state of commerce which for the moment is indusenced by so many disturbing causes, that some apprehension should exits so what may be the condition of our operatives during the coming winter. The following extracts will serve to show the opinions of article who, firming the work that some apprehension should exits serve to show the opinions of article who, firming the work that some the station of our operatives during the coming winter. The following extracts will serve to show the opinions of article who is the state of the s

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

(From the Times, October 27, 1854.)

Is a few days the machinery of the new Patriotic Fund will probably be in active operation, and it is obviously desirable, therefore, that the scope and purposes of this fund, the demands likely to be made upon it, and the resources from which such demands may be supplied should be submitted, as far as the case will allow, to some general estimate. About the proposal itself there cannot be two opinions. The obligation of the country to assist and support the unprotected and helpless representatives of those whose lives have been sacrificed in its service is so plain and so imperative as to need no exposition or comment; nor could any course of proceeding be more satisfactory than that which appeals to voluntary benevolence for the necessary funds, and places those funds under the control and administration of a dignified, responsible, and well informed commission. We may also assume, as a matter of perfect certainty, that the means and generosity of the nation will be found equal to the demand; and and the chief point, therefore, remaining for consideration is the scale on which the present contributions should be made. Such a question, it is true, admits of no decisive solution, inasmuch as it is unhappily, impossible to estimate either the dimensions or duration of the war in which we are engaged; but we may gather some suggestions from the precedent of 1803, and from other measures which have already been adopted with a view to objects of a similar character.

The Patriotic Fund of 1808 was reised at a conjunc-

tributions should be made. Such a question, it is true, admits of no decisive solution, inasmuch as it is true, admits of no decisive solution, inasmuch as it is unhapply, impossible to estimate either the dimensions or duration of the war in which we are engaged; but we may gather some suggestions from the precedent of 1893, and from other measures which have already been adopted with a view to objects of a similar character.

The Patriotic Pand of 1893 was reised at a conjuncture when all Europe had been convulsed by war, and the very existence of Britain was thought to be menaced. At that time the regular army contained about 189,000 soldiers, to which were added 80,000 militia actually embodied, and 1800,000 volunteers. For the navy 59,000 scamen and marines had at first been youted, but these before the middle of the year, were increased to 100,000, while the probable amount of casualties was to be measured by the extent of a contest embracing half the countries of the globe. The fund of 1803, too, included in its objects, that of providing permiary compensation for the wounded and maimed as well as that

of rewarding distinguished valour by substantial tes-tim mials. For these purposes a sum was subscribed in a few months amounting to nearly £200,000—a result which was reasonably regarded as highly satis-factory, and as redounding greatly to the credit of the public.

There can be no doubt whatever that twice this sum, if necessary, could, be now raised without difficulty from the contributions of the British community to so just and lauddide an object. The subscriptions (now exceeding £50,000) which in less than a fortnight were pessed into our own hands for a special and limited purpose give sufficient evidence both of the national resources and of the liberality with which these resources are onlyout. It seems plain, however, that the present exigency, so far as it can be estimated, is not so great as that of the former period. The war in which we are involved may prove, so trust, ies extensive, the numbers of our able, and provision are likely to be less considerable, and provision and the provision of these benevolent objects have importance in aid of the start of the search of the search of these benevolent objects have importance in aid of the start of the search of the

report any material change to-day. The general opinion is that stacks do not accumulate. The amount of idle machinery was never so great as at present. Prices are running low, and curtailment is the remedy. Intrastructure of the control of the co regarded with universal disastisfaction. Heretofore the measurement of yachts competing at the Anniversary Regatta has always been certified in accordance with the Customs' regulations. The committee and subscribers of last year, who are the bons jide givers of the prize cup for the present year, were perfectly satisfied with the said regulations in respect to the measurement of the yachts which compated under their auspices; and upon what grounds or by what authority the committee of 1855 after the terms or conditions of a race, the prize for which was given by their predecessors, it appears impossible to understand. It is to be hoped that this matter will be promptly and fairly reconsidered.

Thursday Evening,
To-Day the fourth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian Joint Stock Bank was held at the banking house of the Company, Pitt-street. The Chairman, Mr. T. W. Smart, M.L.C., presided. The report of the Board of Directors for the half-year ending December 31st was presented and adopted unanimously. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year. The Chairman, Mr. Smart, being about to pro-ceed to England by the Madras, a vote was unanimously passed for presenting to him the sum of £500 for the purchase of a service of plate, as a testimonial in acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which, during the last eight months, he has acted as Inspecting Di-rector of the Bank. The report will be found

in another column.

By the arrival of the Madras we are in receipt commercial advices from England to the 9th of November; from Calcutta to 1st December; from Shanghae to 2nd December; from Victoria to the 15th instant

In its commercial report of the 15th instant,

In its commercial report of the 15th instant, the Argus says,
In consequence of the arrival of the English news, we are compelled to hold over till to-morrow our usual review of imports and prices current. We may remark, however, that for the first time for some months, we are enabled to report a decided improvement in trade generally. There is more confidence, and a large business has been done in provisions and figuors. Sound ale in bulk is very searce, and has advanced to £11 for Burton. Flour is also very scarce, the best Adelaide cannot be quoted lower than £43 to £45, and higher prices have been realised for small quantities; Sydney flour has been sold for £42 flos, per ton; Gallego and Haxall is worth £4 to £1 flos, and others in proportion. In consequence of arrivals, Scotch oats and Cape barley have declined. Maize is also lower. Bran is in good demand at 4s. Potatoes are not worth more than £20 to £21, for the very best. There is a decided tendency upwards in superior cheese, hams, and bacon. Rice is also improving. Port wine is in better demand. Except rum, which is dull, spirits are tolerably firm at our quotations. Cossipore sugar has advanced to £38. Pork is scarce, also soap, and sales of congou tea at £7 are reported. In other articles there is little or no change, but generally the tendency is upwards.

The following is an extract from the weekly Wool Circular of Messrs. J. H. Crough and Co., Melbourge. Lanuary 13th. the Argus says,

In consequence of the arrival of the English news,

Wool Circular of Messrs. J. H. Crough and Co.,

Wool Circular of Messrs. J. H. Crough and Co., Melbourne, January 13th:—
We have this week to report a decided improvement in the wool market over last week. At the public sales held at Messrs. Goldsbrough's stores on Thursday last, about 500 baies of wool were offered. The news brought by the Ringleader contains a report of the first two days of the London wool sales, commencing October 19th, and the firm tone of the home markets has had the effect of checking the downward tendency shown here the previous week, which arose from buyers declining to operate, except at reduced prices, till receipt of advices daily looked for per Madras. A few lots at the commencement of Thursday's sale were withdrawn or bought in, after which bidding became more spirited, and prices advanced again to about the more spirited, and prices advanced again to about the same as previous to the temporary depression, and may be quoted as follows: Fleeces—fair to good at 141d to 16d

Freeces—fair to good at 144d to 16d
, low to middling 12d to 14d
grease ... 7d to 8d
Locks—mixed, &c. 8d
Soured, from ... 144d to 164d
Freight to London, 1d per lb, and from the large amount of tonnage laid on, we should scarcely anticipate the advance to 14d, which some shipping agents have been demanding.

we been demanding.

The following is the London Wool Circular of

Messrs. Charles Jacomb and Son, dated 9th

Messrs. Charles Jacomb and Son, dated 9th November:

We beg to inform you that our public sales of colonial wool, which commenced on 19th October, have proceeded with great animation and unifermity a prices fully equal to the closing rates of the July-August series. The demand for export has again been large, and for home consumption (notwithstanding the reports of flat marke s in the provincial papers) the eagerness to stock has been continuous. There is no doubt that at the commencement of the series, stocks in dealers' and consumers' hands were unusually small. This may be partly attributed to the large quantities taken in May and July, for export to the continent to some extent, to supply the deficiency of Russian fine wools in those markets as well as our own.

Russian fine wools in those markets as well as our own.

It is not a little remarkable that English wools, which rallied from the opening rates of the clip, say from 11d and 1s to 1s 1d and 1s 2d per 1h., have again receded in value; the state of trade in Bradford being considered the main cause.

The finest and cleanest flocks, and scoured wool, from all the colonies, have been much appreciated; the lower qualities have, however, produced their full relative values.

relative values.

It is gratifying to observe by the annexed table of

It is gratifying to observe by the annexed table of imports that the anticipations of decreased production, which at the commencement of the season were generally entertained, have not been yet realised.

The ascertained floating cargoes from the Australian ports will, if the ships arrive in safety before the close of the year, carry up the total import from Victoria direct, to an amount equal to 1853; while of the increase from Adelaide (whence 800 bales more are daily expected) fully 2000 to 2600 are the produce of Victoria. We may expect further, from Sydney, about 6000 bales; of the import thence a portion is from New Zealand, and does not appear in the import list as from those islands.

quantity for February sales may be expected.

The sales from 19th October to 8th November inclusive, have been, as annexed, 41,581 bales, and they close on the 14th instant

CADAC CITE P	HC TAPE	TITLE CHESTS.			
	Imro	STATION OF	COLONIAL !	Wool.	
	181	1853	o po	28.5	d v d
	7	핕	1 5	13.5	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
	od a	and an	4	P C P	1,34
Australia Vietoria	50 062 61,885	51,438	59,796 64,098	7,228	9.683
Adelaide	18, 26 12,552	17,963 11,437	16,914	800	3,6:0 4,729
Swan River N. Zealand Cape	2,217	8,030 22,715	1,333 1,280 (d 26,022	1,125	1,152 4,770
Total bales	66,778	175,810	177,479	18,128	41,581
-		-		All residence in the second	-

From the Liverpool Wool Circular of Masser Abram Gartside and Co., dated November 1st,

Abram Gartside and Co., dated November 1st, we take the following extracts:

Excepting for merino descriptions the wool market has been flat for the past month, and the value of home-grown and the common kinds of imported may in many cases be quoted a little lower, but as stocks are moderate and have not been unduly pressed the decline is trifling.

The public sales held here at the commencement of October so cleared this port that since then transactions have been limited, but well-selected parels move off on arrival, and some progress has been made with old accumulations of inferior Mediterranean.

Consumption, which began to arrive a couple of months ago, has in some districts been checked by the rise in the corn market and other causes; this applies chiefly to Bradford and the worsted trade, which is still very bad and unremunerative, but in the clothing

still very bad and unremunerative, but in the clothing districts there is a steady and healthy business going

n. In London the public sales of Australian and Cape In London the public waters and meet with increasing support from Continental buyers; prices are 5 per cent, higher than the average of the preceding sales

The prices which ruled for the chief colonial

		Syds			Fe	ert J	Lat	and			Port.	
		4.		d.						d.		đ
Secured superior	2	0 to	2	6	- 2	0	to I		- 1	9	to 2	- 4
inferior and	1	9	1	10	1	9	1	10	,	6	1	1
bad condi-		14	1	7	1	5	1	7.	1	3	1	ð
Superior flocks	2	.0	2	. 2	20	0	2	2	. 1	8	- 1	10
Average disto			1	10	1	7		9	- 1	- 5	1	7
Inferior and bad conditioned	1	1	1	4	1	1	1		1	1	1	•
Lambe'	1		2	0	1	6	2	4	1	5	1	10
Skin, hand w'd.	1	. 0	1		- 1	0	1	6	0	9	1	- 1
Pieces and locks	0	10	1	6	1	0	1	6	0	10		3
Greate			1	1	0	9	1	1	6	-		Đ
			NI.	* Zx.	A L.S.	D.						
Pine floore Floorer, avera	io			***		50		1	7 1	0 1	9.	

Lambe' Unwashed and pieces Pine fiscos, clean Fiscos, avera.
Pieces, ill-conditioned or inferior Lamba' Cars or Good Hors. Fine Recces . Fine forces 1
Bad condition and Kempy 0
Lombs' 1
State of the first of Description. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land New South Water and Van Diemer Portugal Peruvian and Alpaca Eliver Plate E st India Mediterranean Sundries

The following are the prices of tallow, hides leather, mimosa bark, and horns, the produce of New South Wales, as quoted by Messrs. Dyster, Nalder, and Co., in their circular, dated, Lon-

New South Wales, as quoted by Messrs. Dyster, Nalder, and Co., in their circular, dated, London, 31st October:—

The arrivals during the past month have been 7419 hides, 1040 cask tallow, and 313 bales leather. New South Wales hides have met less inquiry during the last month, the high prices demanded for the few in the market, inducing the trade to act with extreme caution. The sales have been 967 hides (partly second-hand), at 41d to 42d, per lb, for best heavy, 41d to 44d per lb, for seconds. The stock is confined to the late arrivals, and consists of 7419 hides.

Leather.—313 bales have been imported during the month, but no sales are yet reported.

Tathow.—The market opened with a dull trade, but more inquiry being made by consumers as the month advanced, and an opinion prevailing that further restriction might probably be placed on the indirect trade with Russia, a rapid advance took place, Y.C. having been sold at 68s 6d per cevt, or 6s. per cwt. higher than on the 30th ultimo; during the past fortnight the market has been quiet, and prices have declined about 2s per cwt. Australian has met a fair demand, but the sales, amounting to 496 casks, are moderate from the want of supply; prices shew an advance of 3s per cwt. both on beef and mutton. 66,164 casks are reported sent off from St Petersburg, against 88,663 shipped off in 1853, and 75,592 casks in 1852; of which, 50,154 casks are still on the way at this date, against 36,660 casks in 1853, and 57,692 casks in 1852. The Present stock 1853, and 75,592 casks in 1852; of which, 50,154 casks are still on the way at this date, against 36,690 casks in 1853, and 57,592 casks in 1852. The present stock is 30,072 casks, against 21,602 casks in 1853, and 30,771 casks in 1852; and price of P. Y. C. 66s to 66s 6d per cwt., against 57s to 57s 6d per cwt. in 1853, and 43s to 43s 6d per cwt. in 1852. The deliveries of the month have been 10,041 casks, against 16,664 casks in 1853. The present stock of Australian is 1087 casks.

Minosa Bank.—Six tons chopped bark have been sold at £15 2s 6d per ton.

HONNS, &c.—31,770 horns have been sold: averaging 16½ to 18½ ozs. at 52s to 53s 6d per 123; averaging 15½ ozs. at 48s 6d per 123; averaging 10½ to 13½ ozs. at 26s 6d to 37s per 123. 60 tons bones and hoofs realized £12 2s 6d to £15 2s 6d per ton for good shank, £8 2s 6d to £8 17s 6d per ton for infrior; £6 15s to £7 per ton for poof.

OFT	or		ew	South	W	ales H	des, &c. :	-
				1850		Hides, 64,673		Tons Bark, 409
				$1851 \\ 1852$	***	81,423 73,351	23,124	1,498
10		0.0		1853	125	82,566	16,736	258
At 	31			1853	100	72,164 $62,358$		258 15
m			157	Fruem		300000000000000000000000000000000000000	Danse's	London

lowing extracts in reference to the chief markets of Eastern produce :-For the first time for some months, the amount of

good grocery lumps are quoted at 43s to 50s, crushed and pieces are also in better request at 36s to 41s 6d per ewt. Prices of for-ign refined have advanced about 6d per cwt.; Dutch crushed, free on board in Holland, is worth 25s 6d to 27s 9d per cwt.

The principal transactions on the spot comprise 13,000 hogsheads West India, 38,000 bags Mauritius, 18,000 bags Bengal and Madras, 20,000 boxes Havana, 7500 hogsheads Cuba and Porto Rico, 67,000 bags Manila, 32,000 bags Brazil, and 800 baskets Java. The sales afloat have been limited to three cargoes of yellow Havana, two of No. 12 at 21s 4jd, and 21s 6d, for near ports, and one of No. 18 at 26s 6d for the Mediterranean.

for near ports, and one of No. 18 at 26s 6d for the Mediterranean.

The position of sugar has decidedly changed for the better since the 1st ultimo, the imports during the month having been comparatively light, while the deliveries for home consumption have been going on most satisfactorily, and show an excess, as will be seen below, of 15,500 tons, as compared with last year; those for export have also been good, and for the first time this year a slight comparative excess over 1853 is observable, which will doubtless be further increased, as the low prices are attracting the attention of shippers. The decree of the Emperor of the French, prohibiting the distillation from grain will, it is thought, be followed by another facilitating the admission of sugar direct from this country into France, for the supply of the distillers; but whether it be so or no, it is evident that they must be thrown more upon beet-root for distillation. In our last circular, we noticed that the high price of brandies had already caused a large quantity of this root to be diverted from the manufacture of sugar to that of spirits; a considerable histun will therefore be left in the usual supply of indigenous sugar, which must be filled up by increased importations of the tropical produce; a new competitor will thus be found in the markets of the colonies, and already we hear of large operations being entered into in the Macritius for French account. The cren tor will thus be found in the markets of the colonies, and already we hear of large operations being entered into in the Mauritius for French account. The crep of that island will be late but abundant, and from all other sources of supply we continue to receive favourable accounts. The home consumption for the twelve months ending October 31, was, in 1853, 323,400 tons; in 1854, 359,500 tons. Stock on the 1st November last, 152,400 tons.

October 31, was, in 1853, 323,400 tons; in 1864, 350,500 tons. Stock on the 1st November last, 152,400 tons.

Molasses—During the latter part of the month, has attracted a good deal of attention; refiners, distillers, and exporters have made extensive purchases, and prices are 1s 6d per cwt. higher than on the 1st ultimo. The transactions have amounted to about 4000 puncheons; West India from 15s to 16e, and Cuba from 14s 6d to 15s 9d per cwt.

Coffee.—There is little or nothing to add to the remarks made last month in respect to the general position and prospects of this market. The home consumption for the twelve months ending 31st October, was, in 1863, 16,070 tons, in 1864,

Rice—Has continued in very active demand until within the past few days, when there has been a pause, and prices which had advanced 4s (or from 33 to 40 per cent.) from the lowest point in September, have receded 6d per cwt. The demand has been chiefly from the exporters, who have shipped 8450 tons from

this port in the past six weeks; but speculators have also entered the market for distant arrivals of Arracan, several cargoes of which have been sold for next spring shipment at 11s to 11s 6d (the last price paid), while for cargoes near at hand 13s have been refused; but these rates would not be obtained to-day. Bengal taquoted at 14s 6d to 16s for middling to fine white, Madras 13s 61 to 14s 6d, and Arracan on the spot 12s 6d per cwt. The imports of Bast India rice into Great Britais in the past ten months have been 60, 100 tons against 60, 120; the deliveries 64, 800 tons against 45,600; and the stock is 25,650 tons against 41,320 at the same period last year. the same period last year.

Spices.—There have been no public sales of cassis

the same period last year.

Spicis.—There have been no public sales of cassia lignea and prices are unchanged, viz., 109s to 121s per cwt. for coarse to good; the stock is 740 packages against 230 last year. Pepper has been in good request, and 5,500 bags have been sold at auction; prices are about the same as on the 1st ultimo, viz., 4½d to 4½d for Malabar, and 4½d for good sifted Samatra. The stock is 1240 tons, against 1590 and 1800 at the same period of 1851 and 1852 respectively. The public sales of nutmegs and mace have again been small; 60 packages of the former sid at is 10d to 3s 6d for ordinary Duch limed to fine bold Penang, and 3c cases of the latter at 2s 2d to 2s 6d per lb. for good to fice. Of cloves 300 packages Zansibar, of indirect import, sold at 5½d to 5½d, and 20 cases old Amboyna at 7½d to 8¼d per lb. Pimento has slightly declined, 2600 bags sold at 5¼d to 5½d on middling to good; the stock is 3870 bags against 2920 last year. Very large sales have been made of all descriptions of ginger, viz., 1500 barrels of Jamaica at 49s to 190s for ordinary to very fine bold; 2800 packages Calicut at 37s 6d to

sales have been made of all descriptions of ginger, viz., 1500 barrels of Jamaica at 49s to 190s for ordinary to very fine bold; 2800 packages Calicut at 37s 6d to 70s. for low wormy to good bold scraped, and 1700 bags African at 22s to 22s 6d per cwt. The quarterly sales of cinnamon on the 30th ultimo comprised 1300 bales Ceylon, of which about 900 were sold at a slight reduction on the first and second sorts, but for the lower kinds, in consequence of the scarcity of cassia lignes, prices were maintained; the following are the quotations, viz., first sort 1s 2d to 1s 8d, second sort 1s to 1s 6d, and third sort 11d to 1s 3d per 1b.

RUM.—There has been a very active demand for exportation to France, consequent on the recent Imperial decree prohibiting distillation from grain in that country; speculators have also entered the market and the transactions have been on a very large scale, while prices have advanced 16d to 1s per gallon during the month. Jamaica of 30 to 36 per cent. over proof is quoted at 4s 9d to 5s 9d; Demerara of 21 to 30 per cent. over proof 4s 1d to 4s 9d, Leewards at 3s 4d to 3s 6d, and East India at 3s 4d to 3s 5d per proof gallon. The stock in this port reduced to the standard of puncheons, is 19,070 West India and 720 East India, against 13,820 and 1180, at the same period last year.

Our London Correspondent, writing Novem-

ber 8th, reports that the state of the English noney market is satisfactory, and our funded securities exhibit no signs of weakness. The

securities exhibit no signs of weakness. The Morning Chronicle City Correspondent says,
The Morry Market.—There is an increasing abundance of money daily observable, and the rates are lower. The allowance of interest for deposit accounts has been reduced to 3 per cent, and on the Stock Exchange the rate is now below 2 per cent. The present state of the money market bespeaks the generally quiet state of trade, and the restoration of commercial credit and senseral sanddernes, which promises to con-

From the Calcutta circular of Mr. Joseph

lowing :—
Since the departure of last mail, on the 19th ultim Since the departure of last mail, on the 19th ultimo, nothing has occurred here worth recording; we had two native holidays which, in some measure, interrupted business, and transactions in consequence have been limited until the arrival here of news via Agra by the electric telegraph on the 28th ultimo, announcing the landing of the Allics in the Crimea and the first victory over the Russians, together with a short, but very indifferent, London Market Report of 25th September last, upon which, as on all former occasions, very little reliance, in consequence, was placed; in factit raised more the indignation and contempt of the mercantile community of this city, and very justly, looking at the anxiety, they must naturally feel in such critical times, which, however, did not last long, and on the arrival of the mail steamer Oriental, from Suez, on the 2nd instant, all doubts and speculations, as regards the news via Agra above-mentioned were not only set aside, but upon securate intelligence obtained business was resumed and the transactions that have taken place during the short interval will be quoted in their proper place. The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa also arrived from China on the lat instant, and it is rumoured that she will again proceed to Straits and China, not before the 1st proximo. The same Company's steamer Ganges also arrived from Bombay on the 3rd instant, but her destination is not fixed, and, owing to the other steamers being under repairs, the Oriental is to be despatched on the 8th instant with the present mail. The advices from China as also from Europe, brought by the Formosa and Oriental, have had but very little effect upon our market, though by all appearance unsatisfactory enough. It is to be seen in future what will be the anticipations of speculators and shippers from this place. From Burmah we have news also of a latter date received last week per steamer Tensseerim and Nemesis. The country appears to enjoy more transcribers and suppers from the source of the stansactions an lowing extracts in reference to the chief markets of Eastern produce.

For the first time for some months, the amount of Bullion in the bank coffers show a considerable increase—upwards of £500,000 since the previous weekly return, and £177,000 over that given in our creak of 1st ultimo; and but for the large direct equirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and indirect requirements for the purpose of the war, and the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of control of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the many of the first victory over the Russians, together with a hort, but very indifferent, London Market Report of the Market Report

custom of selling goods on long and indifferent credits is still prevailing. Its export trade being in its infancy, very little can be said now; but as soon as cultivation obtains a helping hand, Rangoon and Bassien will also be numbered amongst the principal exporting sea-ports of India. It is however gratifying to record that an envoy from the Court of Ava is soon expected here by the H.E.I. Company's steamship Zenobia.

The following is a copy of a private letter from a shipmaster, dated Shanghae, December 2nd, and addressed to a Sydney firm:—

I write this to acquaint you of the safe arrival of the Mencius at Shanghre, after a good passage of 45 days beating all that left about the same time. I am now loading for Liverpool, and expect to leave about December 15th. There is plenty of tea shipping here, but there is no trade into the interior, as the rebellion has stopped it altogether. At Canton there is nothing done, as the rebels have the entire command of the river. A usuralian horses are greatly thought of here. A good batch would command any price. They had a few last year, and they sold at an enormous price, and have been so well liked, that many of the merchants here have said to me they wished I had brought some up.

I had brought some up.

HERMANN CREDNER'S OVERLAND TELE-GRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Trieste, 10th November, 1854.

Vienna, 7th November—The Russian army is concentrating with all its forces, 63,659 men, and 160 guns on the right bank of the Tschernaja. These troops are provided with provisions for eight days, and are intended to attack the back and the flank of the allies, in case they should undertake to storm Begins. As the matters stand, we expect in these days a general enterprise. This time the allies may be the assailants, it appears to be their purpose to beat the Russians once more in a great battle, and to throw them entirely into the fortress or to disperse them totally in order to be enabled to complete the siegeworks of the second line and to effect the storm. Omer Pasha has received the order to send 29,000 men of his best troops to the Crimea. The Turkish troops are concentrating between Shumla and Varna. It appears that Omer Pasha will take a position, which will enable him equally to march into Beasarabia or to embark his troops for the Crimea. The siege operations before Sebastopol are going on regularly. The latest accounts from Varna state that the Turkish troops have been embarked there for the Crimea. At Berlin they have reports from St. Petersburg that a council of the Imperial family has been held there, and that they have decided to continue the war energetically, and to make no concessions to the exigencies of the foreign powers.

Tainser, 8th November.—A telegraphic despatch from Prince Gortschakoff states that there was nothing new before Sebastopol up to the 1st of November.

Kim., 6th November.—Nspier has returned here from Hamburgh. The fleet is not yet preparing for to return home.

Vienna, 805. November.—Reports from Bucharest state that Cmer Pasha will undertake nothing before the fall of Sebastopol. In this case Odessa will be the object of the attack of the Allies and then the Turkish

state that 'mer Pasha will undertake nothing before the fall of Sebastopol. In this case Odessa will be the object of the attack of the Allies and then the Turkish troops will immediately enter into Bessarabia. Other reports from Varna announce that considerable reinforcements for the Allies have arrived at Balaklava, which have marched to the camp before Sebastopol on the 30th and 31st. These troops came from Galipoli and the Pyragus. They write us from Galatz, that the Russians are limiting themselves in the occupation of Reni, Ismail, and Rillia, on the Lower Danube, because a great part of their forces were sent to the Crimea. They left enly little detachments at the other points of the arm of the Sulina and Julia.

Vienna, Sth November.—We have telegraphical reports, that up to the 2nd of November, no storm has taken place at Sebastopol.

Vienna, Sth November.—We have news from Sebastopol up to the 2nd. The mounting of the three new batteries on the second advanced parallel of the French line, will be effected only in the first days of this month, with the co-operation of 2300 marines disembarked from the damaged ships. With regard of the alow progress of the seige, it must be observed that, besides the unfavourable quality of the soil, the allies are obliged to bring all their material from distant points. The Russian artillery is not very skilful, but numerous. It is also a great advantage for the Russians, that Sebastopol cannot be blockaded from all parts, and thatthey can get fresh troops and ammunition from the north side. But notwithstanding such difficulties the allies have already obtained great successes and we must expect that their chiefs wilk keep their word and take this fortress, because they were at bottom well aware of all these difficulties. The next bottom well aware of all these difficulties. The next bottom well aware of all these difficulties. The next bottom well aware of all these difficulties. The next bottom well aware of eavalry. But the allies have also got reinforcements and th

having obtained any decisive advantages. The bom-bardment of the southern part of Sebastopol continued on the 1st of November without cessation. The

declare that they have suffered great losses, without having obtained any decisive advantages. The hombardment of the southern part of Sebastopol continued on the 1st of November without cessation. The French general Birot throws projectiles from the Prench general Birot throws projectiles from the newly erected batteries upon the barracks and the block-house, which are situated on the heights of the town immediately behind the wall, because the Russian batteries erected there, cause the greatest damage to the siege works. The besiegers now have to suffer from the cold, the rain and the want of water. They have erected on the capes of the southern coast of the Crimea light-houses and signals-stakes, the fires in the camp are now burning day and night. General Canrobert expected reinforcements from Varna on the 31st October, where a division of the fleet had been sent for this purpose. Many other damaged ships were directed to the Bosphorus. A squadron wite 6000 French has already arrived at Balaklava. The fights on both the banks of the Tschernaja were terminating with great loss of men, but without the least result. The Allies are working since the 26th October, protected by a numerous force, at the fortifications, destroyed on the 25th by General Liprandi, and are erecting a new redout on the right hand of Balaklava, near Kamaia. Prince Menschikefi has still his head quarters at Bakschiseri. The supposition, that the Russian General would after the success of the 25th, attack the position of the Allies with his whole force, is erroneous, as he has till now only got 25,000 reinforcements, and is for now not strong enough to take to the offensive. General Popoff with the 11th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of infantry, and General Lunskai with the 5th division of

cessant bombardment prevents any reparation.

There are reports from Varna that the Turkish army had beguu to embark at Baltschik; the cavalry was embarked the 24th. 25,000 men shell be sent to the Crimes. French troops are expected also, which will be landed at Trebisanda, from where they will

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

(From the Home News, November 2th.)

General Drummond, G.C.B., which has just taken place, leaves the coloneley of the Sth regiment at the disposal of Lord Hardinge. Sir Gordon was the senior general in the army, which he entered in 1789. He served in Holland in 1794 and 1795, and was present at Nimeguen during the siege and at the sortie. In 1981 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March, also at the battle of Rhamanieh, and at the surrender of Grand Cairo and of Alexandria. Sir Gordon saw much service in the American war, and commanded in the action near the Falls of Nisgara, where he was severely wounded. There are now two coloneleies vacant, the 8th and 50th regiments.

Captain George Bohun Martin, C.B., R.N.—Captain Martin, who was appointed Superintendent of Deptford victualling and dockyards in January, 1853, died at Nottingham on the 14th ult. George Bohun Martin was third and youngest son of the late Mr. Henry Martin, of Colston Bassett, Notts, a magistrate for the county, M.P. for Kinsale, and one of the Masters in Charcery, by Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Francis Edmunds, of Worsborough, Yorkshire. He was nephew of the late Sir George Martin, G.C.B., G.C.B. B., Admiral of the Fleet. This officer entered the Royal Naval College on the 3rd of April, 1812, and had been in command since the 4th of November, 1844, of the Ragle, 50, in which ship he at first conveyed Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield to the south-east coast of America, was then employed in North America and the West Indies, and alterwards in the performance of a particular service. He was subsequently appointed Captain Superintendent of Deptford victualling and dockyards on January 10th, 1853.

Lond Abnobon.—This nobleman died on the 16th ultime, at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford His leakship ultime, at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford His leakship

Loud Asinopon.—This nobleman died on the 16th

LOBID ARINGDON.—This nobleman died on the 16th ultimo, at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford. His lordship, who was in his 71st year, was Lord-Lieutenant of Berkshire and High Steward of the borough of Abingdon. He is succeeded by his son, Lord Norreys, who represents the borough of Abingdon in Parliament.

LIEUTENDAY.—COLONE. Horv.—This brave officer, of the gallant 30th regiment, died from an attack of cholera in the Crimea. A native of the city of Dublin, he was well-known and beloved by many of the citizens of the Irish metropolis. Distinguished by his gallantry in the recent battle of the Alma, and mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch, he was the idol of his regiment. The following extract of a letter from an officer in the 30th, dated October 3, in reference to

Lieutenant-Colonel Hoey's decease, will be read with interest:—"The poor colonel is dead. He died about three days ago of cholers, having been only 24 hours ill. I am very sorry for him, for he was a gallant fellow. We likewise lost an officer a few days before, a good young fellow, named Johnston. His death was more sudden than the poor colonel's, for he was only about six hours ill. It is a melancholy thing to think that, after escaping the murderous fire of the 20th, they should both be cut off by the worst enemy we have to contend against. Poor Hoey! he was a fine fellow."

MR. GRONGE FIELD.—Mr. George Field, the author

think that, after escaping the murderous fire of the 20th, they should both be cut off by the worst enemy we have to contend against. Poor Hoey! he was a fine fellow."

Mr. George Field.—Mr. George Field, the author of "Chromatics, Chromatography, and Outlines of Analogical Philosophy," who died recently in his own little museum of literature, art, and science, was born at Berkhampstead in the year 1777, of a respectable family located in that township for ages. At about eighteen years of age, rather than continue an incumbrance on his widowed mother, he resolved to come to London, and, having no defined prospect, te look about him, and contrive a profession for himself, based on his acquirements, his industry, and independent feelings. He thought he saw an opening in the careful application of chemistry to pigments and dyes, and he made the attempt. Reduced to his own humble resources and requirements, Mr. Field commenced the cultivation of madder in his own garden, and from roots of his own growth produced specimens of the colouring matter incomparably more beautiful than any before seen. This was a prosperous step at the right moment. So far, cultivation and chemistry had served him well; but an ingenious contrivance, both mechanical and chemical, was still wanted to reduce the liquor to its finest consistence. His invention of the percolator by atmospheric pressure admirably accomplished this purpose. With that liberality which always impelled him to dispense knowledge and truth to all mankind, he made this discovery known to the Society of Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures. That society awarded him their medal for the communication; but, strange to say, the invention was patented by others several years after, and applied to the clearing of sugar. In the West Indies it realised a large fortune, before the real history of the invention was known, or a more economical method was adopted. Whilst others were largely benefitting by his discovery, Mr. Field continued his humble but useful application of science t

tion with the splendid victory of the Alma, was the eldest son of the Earl Waldegrave, and was born on the 29th June, 1816. The late viscount leaves a widow and three young children, the youngest, a son, having been born on the 14th ultime.

MAJOR-GENERAL TYLDEN.—This gallant commander of engineers, who was carried off so suddenly by cholera while on duty in the East, saw some distinguished service during the late war. He was at the defence of Gibraltar and the taking of Fort St. Maria, He was also with Lord William Bentinek at the taking of Genoa. He likewise served in Belgium, at the capture of Toulouse, and in the war of 1815 down to the capitulation of Paris. He almost always acted as chief engineer to the British army. Sir John Burgoyne, his superior officer, during the late affair in the East, would not take the command out of his hands. "No better man," said Sir John, "could occupy the post." Sir John Burgoyne, it will have been seen, was by the side of Lord Raglan during the whole of the battle of the Alma.

Da. Romerr Evans, D.C.L.—Much regret has been felt in Bristol by the death of this distinguished gentleman, which took place at Bristol from an attack of cholera. The doctor, who was head master of the City Grammar School of Bristol, was greatly respected. He retired to rest at night, and awoke in the morning with choleraic symptoms. Collapse rapidly followed, and he died in a few hours. Under his able guidance the Bristol Grammar School has attained a standing scarcely second to any in the kingdom. Dr. Evans, who was in his 52nd year, has left a widow and young family to mourn their irreparable loss. In politics the deceased gentleman exhibited liberal tendencies even when resident at an university where opposite principles strongly prevail. He was a brother of Thomas Evans, Eq. M.D., of Stockwell-park House, Surrey. Sir Tromas Byan Marrin, G.C.B.—The death of the Admiral of the British fleet took place on the 21st ultimo, at Portsmouth, at the house of his son Rear Admiral William Fanshaw Marcin,

William Penn. He was first returned for the borough of Bedford in the Conservative interest in 1837, but was unseated on petition, and Mr. S. Crawley took the seat until 1841, when, after a close contest, Mr. Stuart was again returned. At the subsequent general election he was again returned with Sir Harry Verney, his old colleague, Captain Pollhill being rejected; and at the last general election he was again returned, with Mr. Samuel Whitbread, Mr. Chisholm Anstey being the unsuccessful candidate.

Samuel Whitbread, Mr. Chisholm Anstey being the unsuccessful candidate.

Mr. Grach, M. P.—This gentleman died on the 1st instant. Mr. Charles Geach was the colleague of Mr. Ellice, senior, in the representation of the city of Coventry. He had been recently suffering from intermittent diarrhes, which had been successfully arrested, but his depressed condition of health subjected him to a dangerous affection of the left leg. The extremity of that member became ulcerated, and incipient mertification ensued about a fortnight before his death, when his state became alarming, and he continued to grow worse until his death. Mr. Geach began life as a clerk in the Birmingham branch of the Bank of England, on the small salary of £150 per annum. From that situation he was selected as the managing director of the Birmingham and Midland Joint Stock Bank, which he conducted with great ability and credit. Mr. Geach was a few years since the co-partner in the patent for the railway axlettree, a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the two proprietors. Mr. Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company, of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and of the Shrevsbury and Birmingham railways, and he was a large contractor for working power. He was also the principal and acting partner in one of the most extensive manufactures of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were uncommon, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singular regularity and prudence. On the lat general election his return, and that of Mr. Ellice, for Ceventry, was unopposed. His death will be deplored by his constituents of every grade of politics, and his seat will not be easily supplied. He was elected by the more Radical section of the electors, but his course in Parliament was independent and temperate, to their general satisfaction.

general satisfaction.

Lord Cunninghame died at his residence in Edinburgh. The decased was the eldest son of Mr. John Cunninghame, merchant, of Port Glasgow, and was born in that scaport in 1292. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1807. On the accession of the Whigs to office in 1830, he was appointed an advocate-depute, but did not long serve in that capacity, being promoted in 1831 to the Sheriffshire of Elgin and Nairn. In 1835 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1837, when he was elevated to the bench of the Court of Session. Lord Cunninghame r signed his judicial seat about eighteen months ago, carrying with him into his retirement the general esteem both of the profession, and of the public. In private life he was justly beloved for his amiable manner, and kindly disposition.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

(From the Times, October 24, 1854.)

On the first day of this month the whole nation assemblied to perform a solemn act of thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest. That harvest was believed to be almost without precedent both for quantity and condition, and nobody has yet ventured to doubt the truth of that estimate. At the time when the day of thanksgiving was fixed the average price of wheat had fallen from 30c., which we had known it very recently, to below 53s., and even the last week of September the average was below 60s., that celebrated figure which has acquired an historical interest as the price which Sir Robert Peel was supposed to promise the British farmer under the operation of free trade. But the fall from 50s. to considerably below 60s. had led to some very pleasant and natural reflections in reference to the war and its cost. Should the population of these isles get their wheat at 20s. a quarteless than isst year there would at once be a saving enough to pay twice over the expenses of the XSuch was the state of the market, and such the prospects of the country, only a month ago. As everybody knows, though nobody can say exactly why, the whole face of things is changed, or rather, everything else remaining the same, the commarket is utterly changed. There appears to a race between farmer and farmer, between town and town, between London and the provincial markets, which shall run up corn the fastest. At Markets, which shall run up corn the fastest, at Markets, which shall run up corn the fastest. The same story has been cared to the country, and there have been cares, we are informed, of the same wheat being sold a second time in one day at an advance of 7s. or 8s. The best wheat has now returned to 50s. a quarter, and all other grain is in proportion. Thus it appears that we have already lost the abundance and cheapness we were supposed to have gained by the harvest, and their expenses within that narrow limit. It appears, then, that we are once more on the verge of general distress. It is deart

tion is nowhere attempted. We see enough to account for the suddenness and simultaneousness of the rise, so far as it has gone, but into futurity we must decline to go. As not only all Bagland, but the greater part of Europe—that is, all Prance, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Northern Italy, and part even of Russia—are now in momentary communication by means of the electric telegraph, there is no longer any reason why a rise in price should not be simultaneous. The cities and ports named above are no longer a week or a fortnight from London. For all the purposes of intelligence, they are not more than half an hour from Mark-lane, and three-quarters of an hour from every county town in England. A European rise of prices, therefore, is a fact no longer of the same serious significance that it was thirty years ago, from the same cause that now makes that rise simultaneous and rapid. If there is a rise, it must now be simultaneous, and is likely enough to be rapid, seeing that the greater part of Europe is one larg, busy, bustling market, with numerous wealthy buyers. The rise has, however, undoubtedly originated in facts, and those facts we have been some time familiar with, though their natural result comes upon us has a surrors. busy, bustling market, with numerous wealthy buyers. The rise has, however, undoubtedly originated in facts, and those facts we have been some time familiar with, though their natural result comes upon us as a surprise. The good harvest we have had was confidently anticipated for months before it came, and the low prices that prevailed in the summer offered little inducement to importation, which accordingly fell off very greatly. Everybody knew that stocks were falling very low; but everybody also expected so abundant a harvest as to meet our wants, and give us time to procure further supplies from any distance, if they should prove necessary. The probable yield of our harvest, and the quantity we should want from abroad, are as yet only matters of conjecture; but one consideration had certainly been overlooked till too late,—that is the circumstance, now sufficiently clear, that with exhausted stocks we are, for the time, at the mercy of the grower, and that the most abundant crop cannot be brought to market at a greater apsed than the shortest one. Nor, indeed, is there is no agricultural distress. There is no pressure on the money-market. There is nothing whaever to force sales. There is a war; and there is the tradition of war prices still carefully preserved in innumerable anecdotes handed down from father to son. All this is enough to account for the rise, though it would be very bad logic to conclude that, because this account can be given of it, therefore it will not be substantial and lasting. Indeed, it cannot be concealed, and ought not to be forgotten, that the consuming, wating, and decolating influence of the war extends over one of the distant regions from which we have hitherto drawn our largest foreign supplies.—Russia and the Danubian provinces. Nearthome, France will grow less and want more in consequence of having to find money and men for the war. So, also, to some extent, shall we. The "corn" crop in the United States is said to be much less than usual, and that cannot be cortainly incur

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Norwich Free Library is making satisfactory progress. The Duke of Wellington, Mr Peto, M.P., and Mr. Gurney, M.P., have each presented £50 to the funds of the new institution; and the Mayor of Norwich, Sir S. Bignold, has been chosen president. There is an "Irish giant" in these degenerate days living in Greenock, Patrick Murphy, a lad of 18, who is 7 feet 54 inches high, and weighs 21 stone.

Of 110 steamers employed in carrying English mails, 54 are built of wood, and 56 of iron; 58 are propelled by paddle-wheels, and 21 by screws.

Sale of corn by electric telegraph is now not unusual. In the present year, 1854, when Mark Lane was feverish and excited, a message had been fisshed from London to East Lothian—nearly 400 miles distant—on receipt of which the steam-engines of certain farmers were in motion; ricks of wheat, yielding 20 to 30 quarters each, were thrashed, dressed, measured, and bagged (the one machine performing all the operations simultaneously), the grain conveyed to the railway, carried to London, delivered at King's Cross, and sold within 36 hours of the time when the message "thrash immediately" left this metropolis.

The Russian prisoners, 200 in number, including The Comment of the control of the property of the p

"thrash immediately" left this metropolis.

The Russian prisoners, 200 in number, including officers, have been removed from Sheerness to Lewe

officers, have been removed and discovered an easy way of raising £600,000 a year to supply 20 additional cavalry regiments for the war; the easy way is simply to confiscate the revenue "wasted upon the Bishops Deans, and Chapters."

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRI

THE THEORY SOURCE BEACH, FARCAST IS, INC.

THE THE THE THEORY SOURCE BEACH, FARCAST IS, INC.

THE THEORY SOURCE

At Moreton Bay, and snything that can add to the whom had also a basket of remarkably fine onions. We were glid to note that Mr. Eldridge had line white and fall, weighting it is said stay; two pounds and the state of the district, and they have every confidence that it will be a most attractive spectacle. We are sorty to hear rumous to the effect that it will be a most attractive spectacle. We are sorty to hear rumous to the effect that it will be a most attractive spectacle. We are sorty to hear rumous to the effect that it will be a most attractive spectacle. We are sorty to hear rumous to the effect that which the strength of the strength of

USTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COM

Time risks on dret-class vessels;

3 months.

3 guiness per cent.

4 ditto

5 ditto ditto

9 ditto ditto

Whaling verage

10 per cent.

Specie—To or from London, 2 guiness per cent., and policies

Whaling verage

10 per cent.

Specie—To or from London, 2 guiness per cent., and policies

Will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from McIbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guines per

cent.; by steamers, i per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each

casel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage

of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be

made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

make, notice is required to be lieft at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. GIRSON, Secretary.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT

SOCIETY. Offices, Mori's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Assurance of reversance or rule Society.

Assurance of present deferred and reversionary annettics
Granting nadowments, for children and for old age
All the profits of each branch brane Society.

All the profits of each branch brane brane for the most uccessful
It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most uccessful
Pitth Office.; while, from the difference of the rate of interest,
it has more than 3 per cent, per annum in its favour in the investment of its funds.

Loans on its policies on favourable terms.

General facilities with regard to voyating, residence abroad, &c.

Prospectures, forms of propersal, and every information may be
obtained at the Offices of the Society or from any of its Agents.

MOBERT THOM SON, Se-retary.

obtained at the Offices of the Society or from any of its AgentaROBERT THOM 405, Se-retary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, Capital, £1,500,000.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS
Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or
setal roofs, from
Batch or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or
Batch or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or
Batch or stone buildings, shingled roofs.
Batch or stone buildings, shingled roofs.
Batchingsol and weatherboard buildings, from 10s, to 55s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s, to 55s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s, to 55s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s, to 55s.
Batchingsol and weatherboard buildings, from 10s

th.

USIRALASIAN BOTANIC and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ACTUMN EXHIBITION.

the Committee begt to announce, that the Autumn Exhibition he above Society will be held in the Lower Bannic Garden, on ESDAT, the 71th of February next.

W. H. CATLETT, Scoretary.

Dish January, 1855.

W. H. CATLETT, Scoretary.

DOMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDRY.—Notice is hereby given that, a Half-rearly speeral Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUE-SDAY, 1874 January Instant, at 12 felook, to receive the Rep et of the Direct rs for the half-year noting 50th December, 1854, and for the transaction of other resistence.

JOHN TAYLOB, Manager. Sydney, 9th January, 1855.

Fydney, 9th January, 1855.

THE BANK of AUSTRALASIA, (neorporated by Royal Charter, 1834.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Hall-pearly Dividend of twenty-four shillings per share on the capital stack of the Corporation, and Sonus of forty six shillings per share, and being at the rate of a ventore and a haif per cent. per a-num, dediared by the Court of Director's passible in London the 17th Gotober last, will be plyable to the shareholders on the colonial register, at the respective branches in the colonial register.

13th in-tant. J. J. FALCONER, superintendent.

USTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.

BANK POST BILLS.

his Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 8, 6,
12 months date, for sach even stans as may be required,

thich interest will be added, secording to their currency, at the

so 61, 4, and 5 per cent. per anaum, such arafts to be payable

"bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly dis
ated at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be

wed to draw against them on deposit

Ly order of the Board of Directors,

EDWARD WARNOG, Maneger.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are

UNTRALASIAN STRAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.—Notice to hereby given that the half-yearly
control Meeting of Proprietors of the above company
soldon WEDNESOAY, the 24th January instant, at 2 to along the
farmoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directrees for the half-year ended Sist December, 1301; of declaring a
twistent is not of considering and determining such other business
may be brought under their notice in terms of the deed of setdement.

By order of the Board,

**PREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager,

A. S. W. Company's Offices, Buser-street,

Rydney, 6th January, 1875.

A USTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION

OMPANY -TO Timber Merchants -Required the undermentioned quantities of Sawa Iron Bark Itimber, delivery to be
made immediately at the Company's Facest Sip, Pyrmoni, viz.
10 logs 55 feet long, 1 inches z 12 inches
26 logs 45 feet long, 8 inches z 16 inches
26 logs 45 feet long, 8 inches z 12 inches
40 logs 55 feet long, 8 inches z 12 inches
60 feers for the whole, or any portion of the above, will be received
on and after this date, at the Company's Offices, Sussex-street,
deferended to AMES FATER ON, Manager.

A.S., Company, Sydary, 15th January, 1855.

USTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION

r the nine months commencing let April and terminating view the nine months commencing let April and terminating view the nine will not not 124 libs., and the names of we responsible parties willing to become sur-ty for due preformance of the contract, will be received at the Company's Office antil now on FRIDAY, the 19th instant.

FRIDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

A.S.N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street, Sydney, bth January, 1855.

USTRALASIAN FREEMASON'S HALL shurcholders will be held at the Hall, Yorn-street, on MONDAY, the 27th January instant, at the hour of three o'clock, to receive the Directors' report. By order of the Directors. Win. MAGUIRE Secretary, 13 h January, 1855.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Australian fitual Prevident Society will be held in the Society's Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the Son to Jamusry, 18 A, at 10 elock p.m., to receive the Annual Report of the Directors, to elect two Directors, and three Auditors, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

tranant sum other sustains and many meeting.

The returng Directors, Thomas Hoft, Janr., Eeq., and Dr. James Mitchell are eligible for re-election. No new Directors will be put in nomination union notice thereof shall have been given to the Board, at least fourteen days previous to this meeting.

By order of the Board,
January 6th, 1855.

ROBERT TROMSON, Recreatry.

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY. reorities as a markly research permanent of proxy, at the meeting.

"That it is empeditent, owing to the Act recently passed by the grant of Council, to dissolve the Sydney Railway Company, to sell and dispose of the Builways and all other property, and affects belonging to the Company, to Rew Majeny's, and affects belonging to the Company, to Rew Majeny's

Government
2nd. "That the Directors of the Company be authorised to make
and completed such sale, and to transfer the whole of the said
property to the Government, for such prize first bring less than
the full amount of capital actually paid up, with a addition of
evern per cent. thereon, is shall be agreed upon between the
Government and the Directors, with the guaranteed interest up to
the day of norment.

seven per cent. thereon) as shall be agreed upon between the G verrament and the Directors, with the guaranteed interest up to the day of payment.

The day of payment, and the directors with the guaranteed interest up to the day of the Share-holders of the said Company shall be held at the Offices of the Commany, N. a. S. Hisabeth-street, on MONDAY, the 22sd day of January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the foregoing resolutions, and of affirming or dissiftentiate the same.

Notice to hereby given, in pursuance of the said resolutions, that an Natra-redinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the anid Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. & Kils behaviored, St. day, on MONDAY, the 27nd day of January instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of recondering the said resolution, and of affirming or direffirming the same.

By order of a General Meeting, T. L. EBS WORTH, Secretary, Dated this 4th day of January, 1855.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PURNITURE, THE 25 per cent.—Just imported, be per cent.—Just imported, to convend furniture, com-prising an elegantity curved soft, spring staffed, and covered in rich alla damass, with 2 large arm and 12 smaller chairs, complete, £63

complete, 563

One handsome with 2 large arm and II smaller chairs, complete, 563

One handsome wife of mehorany springertuffed couch and 12 Mosteron tables, 10 mile green slik damash, 246

Rosewood tables, 10 mile green slik damash, 246

One massively curved London-made Spanish mahogany eldebors, with plate and celleres, drawers, complete, 531 los. Card tables, per pair, 10 guiness

Rasy chairs, in morococ, from 57 lis. Issue recking thairs, in damask, and leather fittings from bedsends and celt in e diens variety, from 26. See Mile matazeness, Sather beds. Sc., of all lines

Floor and A.C. China matting, 46., 4c.

Massicationis, from 3 v. each, in recewood.

Massicationis, from 3 v. each, in recewood.

Massicationis, from 3 v. each, in recewood.

NNIVERSARY REGATTA.-Persons desirous

I. WOOLCOTT, Honorary Secretary

YDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—Tenders

will be received until FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for the lease
of the celtary of the Sydney Exchange (stone building), either for
the whole or in two equi, the parts.

Partises bendering to state the term for which they are willing

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. Exchange Rooms, 12th January, 1855.

YDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, 843.—An Emergercy Moving of this todge, on FitIDAY evening, the 19th instant, at 7 o'citek, at the Freemanons' Hall, York-erect, By order of the W. L. Wil. MAUUIRE, Jamason-street.

No sees for putting up of MONDAY and THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Royal Mail, to Parramatta, Penrith, Harriey, Bathurst, and all the Gold-fields.—The proprietors of the above beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that having again seen accepted as mail contractors for the Bathurst and Windsor roads, they may rely upon receiving that drinky and courteey which has hitherto characterized their endeavours.

Farce from Sydney to Fenrith, 6s.

N.B. To persona travelling by the above—the only mail conveyance from Sydney for the above mande places—will be pieceed to note the Booking Offices:—
Sydney: R. C. B. EANSOLOVE'S, Great Britain Hotel, corner of King and Goorge streets; leaves dally, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. P. ATTON'S, Parramatta.

DUBLIC CONVEYANCE.—The undersigned persons beer respectful to inform the public that they are the only mail contractors to and from Prarith Harriey. Rathurst, and Rotals, and there is not any other public conveyance further than Hartley, consequently present booking by the opposition cannot proceed farther than Harriey. The only booking office to the above named places is JOHN WATTS, Spread Englic, corner of Courge and Market atreets, JOHN LUFTON and ROSERT ELLIOTT, contractors.

RAMMAR SCHOOL, Clifford-street, Head Masses, The

Board and Education ... 30 guineas per annum.

French ... 4 ditto ditto

Washing ... 4 ditto ditto

Each boarder ma..t be provided with a small bedriesed, with requisite bedding, three blankest, two pairs sheets, two pillow cases,
and four towals, all marked.

N.B.—Terms payable in advance.

The School will re-open after the Christmas vacation on MONDAT January 22, 1855.

PRIVATE LESSONS in German, Italian, French and Spanish. Apply to Mr. MAPER George-street.

IN THE ALLEGED INSOLVENCY OF MAR-

OTICE.—The Business of THOMAS HALL and

TOTICE.—Horses and all kind of Cattle taken in to graze, at Pys's Ferm, Eastern Crick. Horses, £1 los, per quarter. All should it be publifur leader removed. Every care taken, without responsibility. THO MAR H. HAYES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherio existing between the undersigned, under the firm of ROBEY and CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the cust-anding limitities of Messers. Robey and Co. will be retired by Mr. EDWARD KNOX, whose receips wall also be a sufficient discharge for all debts due to that firm.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, has been THIS DAY dissolved by mu'us! coment. Debts due to the late firm may be paid to either of the late partners.

Sydney, 17th January, 1855. THE undersigned have THIS DAY entered into Partnership as Atorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, under the firm of McCullocu and Buston.

OST, on the 15th, a Bunch of Keys (Chubb's make, &c.) & reward, Revald Office. TOTICE.—The undersigned having had a box sent from England about December, 1833, addressed to him at fedney, the parties having the same in their possession will billied him by forwarding it per the "Mos" to Auck and. EUWAILD FISKE. Auckland, December 30th, 184. DLANTAGENER.—C. TIMBURY, who arrived at stydeney by the ship from Liverpool in August last, is required to communicate amendately with his friends in Melbourne. Letters and money were forwarded to bydingy by a friend, who found he had left the ship a week, and no trace could be found of his sub-equent movements. Should any friend see the above, and would forward any information he may present, by addressing a line to T., care of Mesers. HIND and HAINES, 35, Finders-lane West, Melb urne, he would confer a great favour.

WEST MAITLAND.—Cash Advertisements for the Sydney Morning Herald received by Mr. B. BLATE. bookseller and stationer, of whom single popies of the above journal may be obtained. £1000 TO BE LENT, on good city property, at £3 per Cent. Apply to THOS. WILLIAMS, soli-£1300 TO LEND, on Mortgage. Apply

£1000 TO BE LENT, on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCEd, solleitor, 41, Elizabeth street. CINGLE FEMALES, per EBBA BRAHE .- The

ACLES FEMALES, per EBBA BEARE.—The unmarried females by this vessel, about one hundred and tys-even is number, can be hired on FRIDAY next, the 19th out, between the bours of one and four or occlock r.m., and on following days between the hours of two and four r.m., at excited the control of the control o

N.B.—In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual orders for diministing into the hiring-rown must be precured, during office source, on or before 12 octors on the day of hiting. Fersons not known at the Immigration Department, applying for comic sevents, will be required to produce interest in incoduc-tion from a clergyman or magistrate. Inmigration Office, Sydney, January 16th, 1855.

H. BROWNE,
Agent to Immigration

ARROL and KIMBALL, St. Helens, Merchants Shipping, Commercial and Commission Agents, and Licensed Notation Public. Naval stores provisions, live stock, the story provision to the public story provision of the story provision and the story provision of the story provisio

YALLOW OIL, at 5a. per gallon, at JOHN MELLY'S, Percanatts-street. CHIEVE'S EAGLE NEGROHEAD. - Just received, ex Wings of the Morning and Mandarin, direct from the States, a fresh sample of eagle brand tobacce, in therees and half-therees. W. H. ALDIS. MOUSLEY'S SUPERIOR SHERRIES.—A freeh ta ch of the above in quarter-carks, conseed, and 1-dozen cases. (Spanish bottled), now landing on Mario Gabrielle. SHECHSPE and CO., No. 1, Wynrard-chreed.

WHOLESALE TRIMMING WARRHOUSE.—
W. ACHESON and COPPANY, of Membester and Birmingham, Manufacturers and Importers of Button, Rilks, Trimmings, Haberdashery, &c., and Gentral Warehousemen, 114 Patteres, 8 (see, 2)

POYAL POLYTECHNIC, Pitt-atreet.—To the Citizens of sydney.—The proprietor having been much gratified with the many flattering notices taken of this Leadington, and solicited by numerous indiriduals to open an Annual Bubscription List of Members for the current year, has the pleasure of announcing that the last is now o seg for a limited number at the rate of Two Guilness per annuan, which will entitle every member

attractive and pleasing insecutives in the concey. The transit with a line and expect is therefore carnestly requested.

January 1, 1855.

J. S. NORRIE, proprietor.

January 1, 1855.

J. S. NORRIE, proprietor.

A SYLUM for DESTITUTE CHILDREN, PADDISOTON.—Mr. GEORGE SIMMONDS has been appointed Collector. JAVES COMRIE, Honoray Treasurer.

I ONDON AGENCY FOR THIS JOURNAL.—

M. HUGH PATERSON from Calcutta, Sur-gron-Dentist, 25, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street. R. W. HOUSTON, Surgeon, &c., has removed from No. 90 to No. 150, Castlerough-street, between Market ark atreets.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until TUESDAY, End instant, for additions to premises in Pitt-street. Finas and specifications can be seen on or after Monday, the 22nd instant. HILLY and LANGETH, PITT-street.

Put-screet.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited from persons
willing to contract for the ercetion and completing of a
house, &c., in Francis street, Hijde Park. The plans and specificutions may be seen until the 24th instant, at the office of Mr.
JOHN 87AFFORD, architect, 57, Pitt-street. Security will be
required for the due performance of the centract.

REMOVAL.—W. ACHESON and CO., Wholesall Trimming and Haberdsshery Warehousemen, have re-moved from 21, Market-street to 114, Pitt-street.

WILSHIRE'S CEN'IRAL COMMITTEE
ROOMS, Eschange Botel, George-street.—All communications for the Secretary to the Committee to be addressed as
a voce.
E. J. HAWESLEY, Honorary Secretary. HIPS' CABIN LAMPS and CANDLES.—Passengers going home out be provided with the above. Also
hanging, tray, and settps' sliding glasses, &c.;
Cabins fitted up with the greatest despatch, and always on hand
large quantily of shins' mattreases, pillows, slips, sheets
blankets, &c., at DEAN'S Outfilting Warchome, City Theatre
Market-street, Branch Establishment, High-street, West Maitland.

OUSE to be LET, in Cleveland-street, Redferr stone ballt; four rooms and detached kitchen. Apply 18. JOSEPHSON, Elizabeth-street North. OUSE TO LET in Botany-street, Surrey Hills, No. 25, containing sir rooms. Apply to Mr. (UNNING-SON, No. 184. Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

OFFICE and Source Hills; or to Hall and ALUSE-SON, No. 184. Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

OFFICES TO LET, one or five large rooms, the new buildings, 216, George-street.

new build: gs, 21s, George-street.

PYRMONT.—TO LET, in Bowman-street, facing
Jonas's Bay, as iron-built Cottage, lived and papered, contanting five rooms and kitches, with versardah in front, a large
sendosed yard, and plents of first-rate water. To view, &c., apply
at the arlininise house.

STORAUB at 4d. per ton per week, for any quantity of good, at the stowe, corner of Bathuri-street and
part detections. Apply to BICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynpart detection.

TO LET, with immediate possession, one or more of the large floors, with offices, in the stores at present occurred by the undersigned.—J. C. COHEA and SONS, Circular TO LET, Waterview Vills, Balmain, with good

garden, well stocked; never-falling supply of first-rate spring water. Apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, 191, George-TO LET those newly erected Premises in Barrack, arrect, opposite the flavings' Bank. Apply to Mr. J. I. BILLY, Pitt-street.

TO be LET, first-rate business Premises, comprising two large lefts foots as sizes and officer better.

apposite the Savings mans.

TO LET, those very eligible Business Premises, in
the centre of Pist-street, now occupied by Messra Ducase
and Turner, drapers, consisting of a first-rate shop, superior
dwelling-house and stores, suitable for a wholessie or resident
trade, and well adapted for an extensive militarry business, having
a large w.rkroom with a sa yilght, and good aske entrance to the
premises. Terms moderate, and no fixtures to pay for. Apply to
Mr. UTHER, 239, Cown-acteet, Surry Hills.

garden, &c. Rent to a respectable tenant moderate. Apply to Mr. EDWARD A. LAN, 97. William-street, Woolloomooloo. Mr. EDWARD A'LAN, W. WHERE-SETTE, WOSHOOMSCHOOL.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, either furnished or not, Caller Boues, Newtown, now in the occupation of Mrs. Chabotim, containing twelve rooms, with osselbours and stables; also, garden and panddocks, if required. Possess on can be given so or about the first of March. For further particulars apply to Mrs. CHEMBULM, on the premise.

particulars apply to Mrs. CBIBHOLM, on the premises.

TO LRT, those newly-creeted, commodious, and substantial-built stores in Wynyard-lane, containing three stores and cellar. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. HART, George-street.

TO LET, with immediate entry, the large Room in Lyons-buildings lately occupied by the hydrey Exchange Company, and now about to be vacated by Messra. Woolcott and Clarks; nutsel for an auction or subtition room. Also, rooms on the second energy well adapted for offices of a public company, or salicitier, chambers. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO, Exchange-buildings. December 28.

TO LET, those eligibly situated and commodious new stores, situate in Loyd's Buildings, York-street, at present in the occupation of the undersigned. EDWAED SALAMON, George-street.

TO LET, a genteel Residence, containing four rooms and kitchen. Good water and no taxes. Enquire W. H. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Gibes; or Mr. ALDWELL, Mesers. Watt, Brakurgh, and Want, Salicitors, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a House, No. 94, Crown-street, Hilley Retate. Apply to L. and S. SAMCEL, 42, Pitt-street North; alro, a house in Wood's-lane, Riley Estate.

AGAICULTURISTS, GARDENEMS
DATEVMEN, & CARDENEMS
DATEVMEN, & CARDENEMS
DATEVMEN, & CARDENEMS
DATEVMEN, & CARDENEMS
IN the immediate vicinity of the town of Berrima, in the county
of Canden, & FIRST, EARE PARMS
are bounded on one side by the Great South Road, and are within
a mile and a half of Berrima; others have been laid out as the
risk fiate o the Wingescarribbee River; and many of them cannet
be surpassed for rickness by the ostebrated dairy farms at
liamarra. run into the Wilspecarribbe River; and many of them canner be surpassed for richness by the celebrated dairy farms at Illawarra.

For farther particulars apply either by letter or personally e Mr. H. M. OXLEY, Berrima Mr. H. M. OXLEY, Rivkham

Genden.

TO Bit LET, the whole of those spacious and convenient mercantile premises, airus ein the most improving part of George-sireet, being the great highway to the interior, railway terminus, &c. &c., and nearly opposite the new fit. Andrew's Cathedral, at present in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Pairfax. They contain 20 rooms. On the ground due to foly large sized shop, parlour, kitchen, eaach-house, and stable, together with hindsome carriage entrance, yard, &c. The building is of brick and stone, and is both substantial and ornamental, and the elevation is of a noble character, well arapted to the requirements of any public mercantile est shitshmest. Apply to Mr. W. FAIR-FAX. on the premises, or to Mr. I. W. HUMPOD, broker and valuer, 76, Castlereagh stroet, near King-sirect.

TO PUBLIC COMPANIES.—TO LET, the splendid suite of offices now in the occupation of the Australian Facility Mail Stram-packet Company, over the counting-house of the underspeed. Will be vacated on the Stri Installing GE 2RGE A. LLOYD and CO., 2.5, George-street. January 18. TO BE DISPOSED OF, a first class Hotel, in the neighbourhood of Wouldomooloo. Apply to W. BROUGHTON 13, Bridge-times.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, 51, South Rend Road, Rent nominal.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.

Int. De Lissâ, Son., Optician, 34, Hunter-street, in connexica with the selectivated from of Mesers. 8, and 8. holomona, Opticians and Occulista, of Albemarie-street, Pleasilly, who have received and one with the selection of the partonage of the nobility and the most eminent Lundon ceutiest, (see London Times). The great advantage derived from their improvements is, that the special deviations of the partonage of the nobility and the most eminent Lundon ceutiest, (see London Times). The great advantage derived from their improvements is, that the special deviations of the partonage of the nobility and the most eminent Lundon ceutiest, (see London Times). The great advantage derived from their improvements is, that the special deviation of the partonage of the nobility and the most emine to the great of the partonage of the nobility and the most emine to the special control of the partonage of the nobility and the most emine to the special control of the partonage of the notice of the

world for its successful results during the last half-century, in the action of the successful results during the last half-century, in the action of the successful results and the successful results and action of the successful results and successful

LAVERS and CO.'S GINGER WINE.

No year Cherry Benndy
Brandy Bitters
Gin ditto
Rich Rum Shrub
J. V. LAVERS and CO. respectfully invite public attention to the very superior quality of this ringer wine, more particularly as, in 1884, owing to the excess of orders, they were subjected to heavy lowes from the wire being seat from the treat subjected to heavy lowes from the wire being seat from the treat subjected to fearly lower from the wine being seat from the treatablishment too new. To remedy this they have considerably augmented their stock, and ean, for the future, supply the demand, without risk of fermentation, and at the same time send an article of superior quality.

Sydney, 19th December, 1854. J. V. LAVERS and CO. Bydney, 19th December, 1854.

SELLING OFF!—W. PAIRFAX, London Cabinet
Farmiture Showrooms, 39th George-street, in thanking his
friends for the librail patronage he has received, bees to inform
them and the general public that he is now selling off his remains
them and the general public that he is now selling off his remainting stock, at greatly reduced prices (being about to relinquish the
company of the above showrooms, to attend entirely to his new
manufactory for the preparation, by steam power machinery, of
house jounces and cabinet work. Fartise furnishing will do
well to inspect his remaining stock, consisting of a great variety
of drawing-room suites, in manogany, rosewood, and walnut
wood, of the Istaat London deeigna; drawing-from chairs, in
Seatish and Hondaras mahogany, covered in moreces and other
sounding has senting, 20.; oval duting tables and sideboards. He has senting, 20.; oval duting tables and sideboards. He has senting, 20.; oval duting tables and sideboards. He has senting, 20.; oval duting tables and sideboards.

Betroom, toilet, and wash tables, 20.; also, a great variety of
devonport's, whatens, canterburies, fire screens; clizabethan
and other fancy chairs, for ladies' needle work, 20.; two colonialmade book cases, in cedar wood.

N.B.—The lease of the above handsome and commodious premisses for disposal.

NEW GOODS, just arrived.—JOHN HILL, Jun, and SON beg most respectfully to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have received, ex Frince of Wales, Maid of Judah, and ther late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Furniture, consisting of some of the handsomest crawing-room suites, not before seen in the colony, made of walaut wood, richly and handsomely carred, covered in coloured still striped tobourets, each containing.

its stripes to describe sofs, richly strument of double-seded cabriole sofs, richly strument of carved gentleman's casy chair, ditto ditto I lady's low ging, ditto ditto be choice chairs to match, ditto I hanceome chefficier, with marble slab and plate glass not to be a rpassed I low table, with handsomely casved claw feet oval-chaped ditto, ditto beautiful card tables, ditto locasi-onal table, ditto locasi-onal table, ditto locasi-onal table, ditto watno', ditto

I watnor, ditto

in derumport, with secret drawers, ditto.

I derumport, with secret drawers, ditto.

The above drawing-room suites are now unpacked, and can be seen in their spiendid show-rooms, at the old-established Furniture Warehouse in King-tirest.

The price of the above in—One suite, £250., and one £150.

An early inspection is requisite, the same being a really good JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, 48 (into 107), King-street.

46 (inte 107), King-street.

N L B

Batty's jama and bottled fruits
Hill and Ledger's olimen's stores
Charles and the stores
Plet and quest pickles
Sances, asserted
Mustard herrings
Heme raisins, in honce.
D. COOPER and Co.
Waterloo Waterhouse, No. 399, Gronge-street.

Waterloo Warehouse, No. 390, Gorge-street.

UII'ABLB for the COUNTRY — A Circulating Library for sale, cheap. E. MASON, Parramatra.

TO GROCERS, Druggista, &c.—On Sale, by the underwigned, ex recent artivals—Bops, Reat, Sussex, and Belgian Olimen's stores, assorted, Whybrow's, Batty's, &c. Colemna's stores, assorted, Whybrow's, Batty's, &c. Colemna's stores, assorted, Whybrow's, Batty's, &c. Colemna's stores, bine, and mustard Champion's vinegar in quarter casks and I dozen once Colemna's stores, bine, and reliant colemna, beringer and crystin, reliand satipates and in the control of the colemna, and ground for the colemna, and ground for the colemna, and ground for the colemna and begins in a supplementation of the colemna and colemna and begins of the COLEMN CHERN Grown Hobert.

CARGO of the OCEAN QUEEN, from Hobart Town, for SALE by the undersigned, consisting of—
\$1 hardwood beams, 18 to 50 feet, 9 a 12 inches
\$5,00 feet joints, 12 to 16 feet
13,000 pallags
1,000 displays
114 Bags best shell lime.
LAIDLET, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street; or, on yound, at 850(th's Wharf, Miller's Point.

THIRD WEEK of the clearing-out Sale of Go d in consequence of the late fire, at R. C. Al lead Road, White counterpanes, Ra. 3d. Grey Sheeting, 63d. White distinct, 3% yard wide 914d. 8-10 damank clothe, 3s. 11d. Ladies' coutton hose 3-9. 3d. per dozen. Ditto cambrio h indkerchiefs, 3s. 3d. ditto.

Ditto embrie h indirectales, 3s. 3d. ditto.

CREAT CLEARING OUT SALE. — Alteration of Fremiers.—Fi. KERING, WETHERALL, and HANCOCK being about to make entenders alterations on their premises, interesting out the whole of ineit stock of drapery, anterdealery, being about the whole of ineit stock of drapery, anterdealery of the being a bound of their stock of drapery, and the stock of a tender of the stock of the stock

THE CARGO of the THAMES.-For sale by private contract—
Europe rope, from 1-inch to 5-inch
Contract—
Europe I elizate
Europe
Euro

bits beans
Twenty-two cashs cocos nut oil
Two thousand bundles rations
One husared and fifty hage bran
Twenty-five casks pins apple rum, 34 o.p.
A few boxes pearl tapics
asles ti RENY FISHER'S warehouse, 35, Ocorge-street
door to Lane and Co's. Samples to be obtained by application

On sale at HENRY FISHER of the business of the partition of the control of the co PRICES OF TURNERY at the Australian Steam

Saw Mille:

6 feet cedar bedposta, 30s. per set

6/4 feet ditto ditto, 21s. dit e

French bedposta, 12s. ditto

4/5 feet ditto ditto, 21s. ditto

8/5 feet ditto ditto, 12s. ditto

8/5 feet ditto ditto, 6. 6d. ditto

8/5 feet ditto ditto, 6. 8d. ditto

2/5 feet ditto ditto, 8. 8d. ditto

2/5 feet ditto ditto, 8e. 8d. ditto

2 inch ditto ditto, 8e. 8d. ditto

2 inch ditto ditto, 8e. 8d. ditto

4 inch ditto ditto, 8e. 8d. ditto

4 inch ditto ditto, 8e. 8d. ditto

4 inch drawer stumps, 2s. 6d. ditto

4-inch stoff ditto, 4s.

8-inch drawer sitto, 4s.

8-inch drawer ditto, 4s.

8-inch drawer ditto, 4s.

8-inch drawer ditto, 4s.

8-inch stoff ditto, 4s.

8-inch stoff ditto, 4s.

8-inch stoff ditto, 4s. JAMES COOK. 13th January, 1855.

DARLING DOWNS.—Splendid Sheep Station for Sale by the undersigned, with about thirteen thomsand Sheep, now departuring on the stations. There are twenty four nuites of river frontage, with book eresks, cont. Ining a never-failing supply of water. The runs are adapted for sheep or estite. The improvements consist of two grass puridocks, fenced with iron bark; one large stock-parti, capable of holding from two to three thomsand head of cuttle; was lased, buts and harsles, palling sincep yards. The skeep are fine wooled, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased. The sexes and ages are as follows:

##:4600 ewes, mixed ages, from 2 years upwards
1600 matter ewes, from 1 to 2 years
29 0 westers, from 2 to 5 years old
1400 ditto, rising 3 years
620 mixed sexes winter hoggets
120 rams, mixed ages
2700 August and September lambs

13,240 total.

Terme, liberal. May be known on application to FERRIS and ARKINS, Pits-street, near the Theatre. JUST PUBLISHED, The Australian Presentation
J Abum for 1835, containing D'Athert's Regata Watzes,
(written express) for the work), Elard's 1a Hayes' Quacrilles
and Voiunte r's M-rch, Polks and Gelep, Stanley's Eugens Societies,
and Micka Hanser's Impromptu. Also, Wallace's beautiful
billad, sang with much spplause by Miss Hayes, "Why do I were
for thee," and Gorre's dust "Lily and the Rose." The work is
elegantly got up and articlessly embellishes, with ten vignetic
illustrations, and as a colonial publication may be safely placed in
competition with all preferences. Price, 23s. WOOLCOTT and
CLARKS, Publishers, 535, G orge-street.
Passense ras by the Overland Mail will please observe this
advertisement.

A T MERRETT'S, South Head Road, the best Prench Bareges, 8a 6d, the dress of 14 yards. W B HAVE the pleasure to announce for THIS DAY the ladies' and childre..'s underclothing so long expected, consisting of every garment required for the bride, the mother, and the infant. MERRETT'S, youth Head Road. THIS DAY, at MERRETT'S, South Head Road,

YENUINE BRITISH Baking Powder, on SALE.
at Poss, 80N, at d CO.'8, 76, Pitt-street North. TORE SHEEP.—The undermentioned Sheep are for sale, and can be delivered at Muttama, near Gundagai, the first week in February, 1836;—1,800 wetters

WAX MATCHES.—Always on hand a great variety of the above in plain and fancy boxes, consisting of brass, wood, paper, and japanned tin boxes, from 50 to 500 vestas per box. A. WORTMAN.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—The undersigned have just boxes, the property of the undersigned have just boxes a pamphiet through the press, respecting the ne and application of this valuable manure, which those interested may procure copies of, at the counting-boxes, and persons desirous of obtaining Guaso from that which is expected to strive before the next sowing season, can have any quantity reserved on application. CRAWLEY and SMITH, Agents for New South Wates, 286, George-street.

PRIME HALF INCH CEDAR BOARDS for SALE.—MORT and CO. have for private sale a choice lot of butt-inch cedar boards, about 19,000 feet, from 10 to 18 inches in wieth, and from 6 to 12 feet in ite; git. Parties requiring such cedar will find the a first-rate sample, and can be delivered at any wharf in Soften in lots to sait purchasers. Apply to T. S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street. January 16.

TEAM ENGINE.—For sale by the undersigned,
a 14 horse-power beam envire, 12% inch cylinder, and 236
feet stroke, now 1 ying at M'Lod's Youndry, Aukland. New
Zealand. For particulars apply to GILFILLAN, STAVENSON,
and CO., 18, Mec, unit-place. POR SALE, at Newtown, adjoining Thomas Holt's,
Jun., Eq., two new substantially-built brick slated Cottages, each having three lofty well flairhed rooms. The premises
are enclosed with a posing fence, and there is a bricked well o
good water. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH-ON, 187, Elizabeth-atree
North.

B C. ARBERN 143, South Bred Road.

THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE.—Only four feet of the large wise for wood, at ten pounds, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 319, George-street, opposite Market.

MPORIANT NOTICE—RUSH and CO. respectfully inform the ladies that, owing to use immense quantities of sizes now in the market, and the great depression in trade, they have succeeded in purchasing a very extensive lot of magnifecturery prices in England. In consequence of the quantity being large, and to insure a quick sale, the prices will be se under—

Niseteen throughny areas of glass and fancy silks, all at 2s, 44d, per pard

netern incomming parts of the property of the

PORO, Herald Office.

ARDW: OD! Hardwood!! Hardwood!!!—

Now seiling, at the Timber Yard of the undersigned, hardwood of every description, at reduced prices. J. B. is in a position to supply timber of any dimensions at the shortest notices. JULY 18 TOWN, Timber Yard, Market Wharf.

OU will find no change in me.—Don't you be lieve it.—Furniture is not as it used to was. Furniture is now 30 per cent discount. Furniture nut week may be ris. EEF On to J. W. HUGHE'S, King streat Auction Mart, the sheenest house in the colony. Basicet house in the colony.

BEST RUSSIAN WELLINGTON BOOTS
reduced to 15c. per pair. I. M. ILLIDGE, George-street
SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.—The whole of the atock
of silk reduced to cost arise. PICKERING, WETHERALL,
and HANCOCK, Bouthern House, Brick field-shill.

SLOPS, SLOPS, SLOPS.—The whole of the stock of sleps to be sold at less than cost price, it being the intention of the undersigned to give up the slop trade entirely. ETHERALL, and HAN OCK. Brickfield-bill. ADIES' MOURNING WEAR,—French Establishment.—La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

Mess-ra FUISANT and KRENSER have the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney and environs that they have just added to their establishment a new department, esclusively devoted to the various articles of indies' wear during a season of mourning.

Being direct importers, F. and E. will always heep a large and well-assorted stock, comprising the best description of French goods, and they will convince the most sceptical that price will no more be an objection to the predilection so unanimously professed by ladies in favour of French manufactures.

Principles in favour or French manufements.

RENCH PAPER. HANGINGS. — Depôt of all the manufactories of Paris. This assortment of paper-hangings has never yet been equilled in the colonies, either in price or beauty of designs.

Paper-hangings from 6d., 8d., and 1s., to 18s. the pieces.

R.B.—The best wrkmes, paliters, and paper-hangers are connected with this depôt of paper-hangings, who are ready, if required, to go this the country on the shortest notice. A large reduction made to the trade.

A la Ville de Paris, George-street.

PUISSART AND KRESSER.

OOKING GLASSES, up to the largest sizes.

Savings' Sant and KRESSER, Entrack-street, opposite the Savings' Sank.

IMPERIAL PRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES.—Depot in Sydney: PUISSANT and KRESSER,
Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.—Notice: Although
the greatest part of the first shipment ex Asaburron has teen
already disposed of, the agents have still on hand a complete
assertment, up to the largest sizes, and in useful number of
sheets. The gods are on view, at P. and K.'s See Stors. Barcach-street; they are of the finest quality, and have arrived in
the best condition.

ON SALE, Scotch granite for curbing stones,
Torkshire dige for footpaths or flooring. Applyl to
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street. CAPS for the RIPLE CORPS made to order by the understand. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

A XLE TREE BLOCKS, 4d. per lb. | Carron boxes, 21/40, per lb., at WALTON'S, Wheelwright, Brick's field-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp. 500 AXLETREE ARMS, linch pins and washers complete, fitted to carron boxes, at bd. per lb. WALTON, Brickfield-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp. YDRAULIC PRESS.—Por sale, a powerful

Hervaulte Pers., suitable for pressing her you wook, com-plete, and ready for work so soon as erected. Has two double-action primps, iron top and bottom and follower; ram works a feet, and is 8 inches diameter; rode, 3½ inches diameter; rode, of compression equal to 700 tons. But by Desn, of Botton, and can be seen on application to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO, Botte Wharf. What,

TO BE SOLD, by private contract, 30 well-bred
Heifers, and also about 50 Bullocks, well shaped for
workers, or for the bancher. The above cartle bare larley artived from the Namel Liver. Apply to JOHN WHITFORD, 8t.
Mary's, Fourh Creek.

Mary's, fouth Creek.

OTICE to PURCHASERS of TIMBER, ex.

Northern Crown.—To prevent disappointment and experse
to purchases, they are requested to one we their a werel into in
secondance with the other purchases, via.—three days for small
ine, and via cays for large prochases. Any timber not removed
within the above period will be reduce the rich of expected
the former runchases. W. BEAN and CO., Aueti-mers.

8) drey, 16th January, 1855.

ON SALE by the undersigned—Assorted Cutlery, Juneary Tools, Ironmongery, &c. 11DWELL, WILSON, and CO., 76, Harrington-street, DOATING, &c.—Just arrived from England (per Ashburton) several life preserving vess; can be wen fuller waiting or bosting. To be seen at Mr. PALMER'S, B, Turong-street, Weslbomoolio. DARLEY and OATS for seed, just in time for sound, the last rain having rendered the ground St for plouching. FERRI4 and ARKINA, 291, Pitt street.

CIR ASTLEY COOPER'S CHAIR, highly recom-mended by the Faculty—a few just opened by P. and W. DEAN, City Mart, Market-street, Sydney. INGLISH COALS.—For sale, 30 tons of English Coal, on board the Marie Gabrielle, at Walker's Wast. Apply to RIRCHNER and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

AURI TIMBER, ex Kestrel, from Manaka.

Auri Timbers, expected by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Que-n'-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, now leading from the Cyclone, direct from Calcutta, superirect Bengal gram and feed cots, in any quantities. It PLATE GLASS, in sizes up to 96 x 60, on sale at the stores of A. LENEHAN, 66, Castleresgh-street.

ROMAN CEMENT on sale at the stores of A. CHEIRY WINES,—The undersigned have for Sales, at their stores, Queen's-place, in hogsheads and quarter casks, the very superior Sherries selected by Edwin Hicsey, Exprom the house of Duff Gordon, of Kerce, expressly for private use in this country.

F. W. CLARKE and CO. Queen's-place, October 11.

TO PROPRIETORS of VINEYARDS, to Nursery. TO PROPRIETORS of VIN 5 I ADADA, to a vinerymen, &c., &c. — Mr. DAVIRT, just arrived in this colony, wishes to make arrangements with the above for a certain period. Well acquait ted with the dr. saing and gruning of the vine, as well as with all things connected with the botanical and herical-tural science, he will be happy to call on the persons whe may require his services. Mr. Cruy, chancellar to the Prench consistent, Charles and the consistency of the person of the pe

LOR SALE, by private contract, Three Allotments

Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 6, Fitz Roy-terrace, Redfern.

CUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS FOR SALE.

These lots are situated on the Botany Road, just beyond Radfere, within two miles from Bydney, and are defreed for sale by private contract, in one sare a licenseris.

The quality of the lender of the wine, in the driess season, where the same of water, for irrition or ich alluvial black soil, and abundance of water, for irrition are through learn.

To market gardeners, or persent through learn.

To market gardeners, or persent through learn three lands, these lots offer great advantance, as there is since our three lands, the self-saling shares in a Building Rociety to pay for the land, in a short time, by the more saving of rent.

Terma-25 per cent. deposit, the remainder at three years, with bank interest.

THR SYDENHAM PROPERTIES. - Mr. T. J.

BUNDANCE OF PURE WATER .-

A BUNDANCE OF PURE WATER.—
KINGSTON, NEWIOWN.

Reveral parties who have purchased allotments at Kingsten have susk walls, and in every ones have susked allotments of pure water in the highest ground, within a SEOKT DIWTANCE of the PURACE.

Intending purchasers at the next sale on THE GROUND, On MONDAY, 79th January, would do well to hear this in mind.

KING-STREET AUUTIUN MART.—

Bales by public aucton and private treaty
daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; oak
advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually
at ended to.

J.M. BUCHER, Auctioner.

1845
May 13.—Peir pistols
June 21.—Card case, brooch, 2 rings, and bracelet
July 16-2 gairs pistols
30.—Box of medical books
Rept. 9.—Blver-mousted flue
Oct. 15-4 gold watches, 3 bracelets, 3 chains, and

Oct. 15-4 gold watches, 5 bracelets, 3 chains, snuff box, 8 dis-mond rie, 2 rings (with stones), and sliver watch 1856.

4 25—Teapot, cream jug, and sugar basin 3—Diamend breech 3—Watch, 17,945 9—Fair boots 11—Jair trousers h 5— oat — oat — Viste, &c. —Coat, vist, and trouwre —Shawi — Box and contents — Visite

-Quadrant and 2 books 4 brorches Hunting-case gold most

is I.—Remnant of satin, and ditto muslin
3—Table, becistend, boiler, and bashet
5—Part trousers.
3 craps shawis and 3 dresses
Pair trousers, and vest
Biliver guard
7—3 dresses, fis.
Watch, 388
Gold English lever watch, gold seal, and key
8—Remnant of valvet
18—Counterpane
Watch, 519
12—Watch, 519
12—Watch, 519
12—Watch, 519
13—Fouther bad
Gold guard and ring
14—Gold watch 1645
15—Fout to the rand 2 handkerchiefs
4 shirts
Gold ring
17—Gold watch, 1844
Watch, 1752, suard, and pendi-case
Tooth instruments, pair trousers, and piece merins
8—Watch, 1752, suard, and pendi-case
Tooth instruments, pair trousers, and piece merins
2—Watch, 1752
Lot of books
1—Watch 5718
Ring
2—Box and contents
Pair brace lets
Watch, 806, albert pin and ring
1 pairs eibet a and sundries
1 pairs eibet a and sundries
2 —Watch, 1907
17—J gold brooches, locket, ring, and chain
3—Large ness of tothing, ac.
Deuble-barrelled gun (by North)
1—Guard, brooch and ring
3—Shawi
4—S shaw is and 3 dresses
5—Telescope
Pettol
2 diamond rings, 2 gold chains, 2 gold watches, and
gold albert
7—Watch, 7188, and albert
8—Watch, 7188, and albert

2 diamond rings, 2 gold
2 watch, 7193, and albert
7— Watch, 7193, and albert
6— Watch
10—Shawi
10—Shawi
11—Fair treaters and vest
4 rings and two brooches
Circes
15— Watch, 9008
15— Watch, 9008

15—White eatin dress
Gold watch, 2 rings, brooch, and 2 lockets
17—Guld albert
Lamp
18—Watch, 3131
21—Watch, 5131
22—Watch, 5135, and guard
Pair beera, shirt, and trousers
24—Warch, 738, and guard
24—Telemospe
25—Telemospe

Ring Book Counterpane Counterpane
-Camera obscurs
-2 shirts, dec.
-Watch, 1907, and guard
2 counterpanes and 2 pairs sheets 28.—Watch, 1307, and guard 2 counterpance and 2 pairs sheets Cit cost 5 vests and 14 handkerebtefs 29-Cost Clock 3:—3 clocks One gold brooch 2 dresses vest, and shawt 3 shaw is and cost Also, a large quantity of ptedges of 5s, and under. Terms, cash.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1:55.

for marier Esq.,

these ruy. serson sbort

E. J.

reaty out tually our. act. by

Clarence River Horses.

M. R. C. MAR! YN has received instructions from C. G. Tindall, Esq., of the Clarence, to mil by section, at an early date, fix very superior horses, via.:

Restor, a chemout gelding, 16 hands high, 7 years old, a power'll horse for a van. or heavy carriage.

Solumon, a dark brown gelding, 16 hands, 5 years old, broken to saddle and harmess, well bred, and a very stylish looking hands.

to saddle and harman, well bred, and a very stylish look-ing horse.

Captain, a cheen't gelding, 15 hands 3 inches high, Years old, bothen to harman, and a very superior saddle borse.

Futz, grey gelding, 15 hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, and a perfect herness horne.

Carlo, hay geiding, with blank points, stands 16 hands high, 7 years old, first-rater -adster, well up to weight.

Browny, dark hrown gelding, 15 hands, 4 years old, a very sayish hast, quiet, and a fast walker.

N.B.—The shove lot has been selected from a large lot ex-pensity for the Sydney market, and the best that has been for sale is Sydney for some years.

portion of his oclebrated stud, consisting of the well-known raceborases Conseck, winner of fifteen races out of sixteen, bred by T. Icely, Eq. 1 or of fifteen races out of sixteen, bred by T. Westlin (own brother to Conseck) disto Westlinmonton Westlinmonton Studies Toung Consect (own Consect) from Girenel (oart entire)
Toung Girenel (oart entire)
Toung Girenel (oart entire)
Toung of his best thorough bred marse, with foals at foot by Coussack, all statuted by Conseck
Ten very superior backneys
Pichald coits, de
stalogues will be immediately prepared, to be had at the aar.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Levicks and Piper (agents to Thru and Ch.) to sell by suction, at the Bazaar, Tills DAY, Jensey Th., at 11 of clock.

A the mrock, pointed bine, patent axies, lamp, volvet exhibits, decently painted lake, side cone work, pixel sublims, dec.

A new Rydary deg-cart, painted lake, side cone work, pixel canhions, dec.

A sew Malvern deg-cart, mail patent axies, painted green, enamelied leather cushions

A new gig deg-cart, mail sales, painted green, plush a new gig deg-cart, mail sales, painted green, plush cublions, dec.

The above to are direct from the well-known builders Thrup and Ch. of Oxford-street, London, and will be sold without reserve.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th, at their
hours, 100, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
tomes, each 36 comes, Marian's superior can de cologne.
Terms at sale.

Superb English and French Paperhangings.

COH'N and CO. will sell by auction.

THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th instant, at their house, 199, George-street, at 11 clubek prompt, 20 cases very superb English and French paperhangings.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 11 release preed rely, without reserve, Three concentrations delle hate.

MR. W. C. r USH will seil by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve, Three cases 7-8 prints
Two bale regents shirting s.

Terms at anicing.

MR. W. C. RUSH, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, internal, at il o'clock precisely, without reserve, One case, 20-inch bisek silks One ditto silk bandennas.

Terms at sale.

Coloured Glaces
Black Gros.
R. W. C. KUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the
uary, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
Two cases coloured glaces
One case black gros.
Terms at sale.

To Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

COREN and HARBOTTILE will sell by suction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THES AM in diamond F ou side.

1-10 10 cases, containing 97 tents, 8 x 10 11-20 10 ditto, ditto 96 tents, 7 x 9. 'articular attention is invited to this sale, One tent of each size will be set up on view. Terms at sale. By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee insolvent Estate of Henry Johnson, Confectioner

street, Stock in Trade Fixtures Household Purniture Trade Utensils. TOHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by

JHEN and HARHOTTLE will sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, on RDAY orst, January Both, 1855, at 11 o'close precisely, it is trade, comprising the following for the compression of the compre

furniture, comprising
Bedstead and bedding
Cheet of drawers
Wash-tands
Chairs

Const of Grawers
Wash-tands
Chairs
Tables
Chippel
Looking glarese
Cartellar
Fictures
Chipsel
C

mportant Sale on the Ground. sted Camperdown Estate, with frontage to the OHEN and HARBOITLE bave received Parramatis licad, and a dep. of 100 to 130 feet, with road in the near. The site of the old Toll Bar, so well known to the foundation of the site of the old Toll Bar, so well known to the foundation of the site of the old Toll Bar, so well known to the foundation of the site of the

To Irenmongers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

OHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell
auction, at the Bank Auction Ro
THIS DAY, the 19th January, 1833, at 11 ocice precisely,
Twenty packages superior assorted ironmongery, and job
tools, comprising
Hand saws
Tryine planes
Chiesis
Banku y locks
Padlocks, natent, &c., &c.
And a large quantity of furnishing ironmongery.
Terms at rale.

Terms at raile.

Great Clearing Sale.

Great Clearing Sale.

To Thilore, Dracers, Pater Werehousemes, Hotel-keepers, Ironnengers, and Speculators.

COHEN and HARBOTTLIS have reieved instructions from Measure, J. C. Cohen and Sons, to sail by auction, at their Riores, Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY, 22r-1 January, 1833, at 11 o'close precisely,
The undermentioned goods, to close various accounts DRAPERY,
Superfine West of England broadcloths, ascoraed colours, black, brown, rife, blue, claret, Melton, and drab; fancy buckakins, doeskins, sataras, wordlen cords, &c., &c., &c.

Whybrow'l Life Vis TORES,
Whybrow's bint pickles, 100 cases
Buil and Co's ditto ditto
Buil and Co's ditto ditto
Buil and Co's quart ditto
Bottlet fruits
Mustards
Trinder's Kalos Guises sauce
Steel's Liverpool benum acap 310 boxes
WINE', SPIRITS, AND BEER.

100 cases ood tom, cash 2 dozen
80 ditto Barciss's porier, cach 4 dozen
4 hop-heats S.F. rum
16 ditto suprior sherries
4 quarter-cashs very superior old port
Hollowere advocative, ditto
Brass smillesticks, ditto

To Bakers and Millers.

To Bakers and Millers.

MR. C. NEWION will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at

Water Costs, and Ship's Bosts.

Ex Wacousta.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at
Moore's Wrarf, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at

e's Writer, THIS DAY, 19th inst
to tieroes prime Irish boef
10 ditto ditto posit
10 ditto ditto posit
10 ditto ditto posit
10 ditto ditto posit
10 ditto ditto flour
1 ditto outmeal
1 ditto vito flour
1 ditto outmeal
1 ditto vitoria
1 ditto vitoria
1 ditto rice
15 dashs pease
1 ditto film juice
12 bottle ditto
13 ditto chioride lime
13 jurs piot lies
13 ditto mustard
13 house raisina
100 tins preserved mats
2 modificio cheels
2 ditto ditto ditto
4 mater canks
Life bout
1 modificio cheels
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7 modificio che

THE WARDELL ESTATE, BATHURST.
Village and Small Farms, Eathurst.—Sale at
Bathurst 26th Janury, 1835—Lithographs of the above to be had
now at BOWDEN and THRELEGID'S Rooms. RAINHAM MANSION and NINETY-NINE ACRES. — Sale at Bathurst, 26th January, 1835. A plan on view at BOWDEN and THEELKELD's Booms.

The Unexpired Lasse of the Yard in Frilip street, with the Machinery, Steam Engine, Blockmiths' Tools, Wheelwrights' Timber, &c., &c., in lots to sett purchaseros.

DOWDEY and THKHEELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on the received instructions to sell by auction, on the received. Phillip-street, This DAT, the 18th instant, at il evincts.

The unexpired lease of the yand, with the meshiery, engineers' and blacksmiths' tools, wheelwrights' timber, &c., &c., comprising—

The unreported reads of the years, with the meaninery, regimeery and binekuniths' tools, wheelerights' timber, &c., &c., comprising

Lot of odd timber

Treesels for any pit
Saw pit
Dray shafts, in lote
Quantity of spokes
Ditto stocks, in lots of 20 pairs
One pair strong wheel, with axis
Four carpenter' benches
Twe sets of engineers' and blackmiths' tools, with
Lot of set tools
Punching machines
Vertical sealess with pulleys complete
Circular saws and frames, with pulleys complete
Circular saws and frame
Vertical felices saw frame
Vertical felices saw frame
Twelver foot laths, with tools
Pive horse-power portable stream engine
Covering and two carpenters' sheds
Office and fixtures. Also
Diffy rolls patent felt.
Dray wheels, axis boxes, dec., dec., a quantity of
The unexpired lease of yard, with blacksmith's shop, until July
Let, 1856, at the yearty rental of £12.

St. Leccard's House and Grounds. NORTH SHORE.

Unrivalled View
Outpies Family Dwelling House
Half the purchase-money on mortgage at aix per cent.

OWD'S N and Tr. RFLK RLD are instructed
by the proprietor, who is compelled to visit
Eugland with his family, to submit for unreserved cale, in FKBRUARY. England with his family, to subsett for unreserved BRUARY, ST. LEONARD'S HOUSE AND GROUNDS, NORTH SHORE. ST. LEONARD'S HOUSE AND GROUNDS, NORTH SHORE. St. Leonards house and grounds are stimated four minutes' walk from Blue's Ferry, on the summit of the first hill, close to the main load, having a most magnificant view of the harbour, the Light-house, Government House, the Domaic, and the City. The mansion, which is but recently completed, was designed by, and but, it, in the Elizabethas tyle, under the superintendence of Mr. Hume, the architect; and throughout no expense was spared to make it an elegant and comfortable abode. The following is a description of the accommodation:—

scription of the accommodation:—

GROUND FLOOR.

The rooms are 12 feet bith.

Hall, 7 z 12, with varnished codar celling in panels, bricked and plastered; walls decorated by Mr. Wooliey, with varnished only pastered; walls decorated by the Mr. Wooliey, with varnished only folding doors, of varnished cedar, from back passage.

Drawing-room, 19 z 17, with varnished cedar ceiling, by window, load ag over sits the light-house, walls prepared in distemper, and the property of the ground; white marble manicipiese; with gift paper on buff ground; white marble manicipiese and orimon flook paper.

Siming-room 2 x 17, with properting windows, marble mantelplece and orimon flook paper.

Small sitting-room 2 x 17, with properting windows, marble mantelplece and orimon flook paper.

Small situation of the paper of the paper.

Small situation of the paper.

Small situation of the paper.

Small said codar ceiling Bedroom used as dressing-room, 15 x 18

Bedroom, plastered ceiling, 15 x 13

Pantry, 12 x 6, fitted with shelves.

Kashen, 15 x 15, fitted juth shelves.

Laundry, 15 x 9

Dry store, 12 x 6, fitted up with shelves

Laundry, 15 x 9

Dry store, 12 x 6, fitted up with shelves

Laundry, 15 x 9

UPPER FLOOR.

A staircase leads to a convenient press on the landing, and then to a passage which communicate with four lofty rooms, one St 11, scother 13 x 15, and two 12 x 13 cach, all papered by Mr. Wooley.

A servanis' room from hitchen staircase, mext to a convenient landing, is 29 x 15. landing, is 29 x 15.

A noble verandah eight feet in width, with light iron railing, runs seroes the front of the house, having a flight of nice stone steps with ornamental rails opposite the fiont door. The verandah is continued alone the north and south aldes of the mansion, communicating with the grounds from the stoing-room at the south by stone steps, and with the grounds from the dessing-room at the north in like manner.

cope and none, tangance as orting the the wood-house and large.

At the back of the house are situate the wood-house and large room for cleaning hnives, a some sale-pit, and shingled fewl-house and yard. The kitchen and back offices cannot be seen from the road in front. A size for tweranda, with lattice work and jaloute blinds, runs along the back of the house and the kitchen and

undry. The back gate opens into a road behind the house. The back gate opens into a road behind the house. The ground is up serds of an acre and a quarter. In front there is a specious laws, having on one side prettily arranged walks, with shrubs in front and fruit trees towards the back of the grounds; having on the other side a kitchen garden, well manared and of excellent soil, and with abundance of fruit trees. Term is no stabling, the distance from the Ferry being too triffing to reader a carriage or horse requisite for going to and returning from Sydney.

The furniture, which is not costly, but elegant, may be taken at a valuation, including an excellent square pinno by Broadwood.

TERMS:

Cose quarter each depost.

One quarter six months.
Discount of 6 per cent, to cash buyer,
A plan and coloured view of the house and grounds as BOW.
DEN and TERELKELD'S Roome.
Purther particulars may be obtained on application to the
Auctioneers, or to T. J. Fisher, Esq., at the Booms, 211, Georgestreet.

On the Ground, MONDAT, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Ontibuses will convey Presenters to the Sale Free.

The remaining allotements of that celebrated Extate known as

POINT PIPER!!!

Upper PADDINGTON, Old South Head Road,
For Unreserved Sale by Audien, on the Ground.

By special request of former buyers, withing to extend their nurchases, and others who are suxious to possess first-class will assidences, the Propristor has given instructions to submit at public competition the "emaining portion of the above valuable Property, dvided into a sweinent lots.

DOWNDEN and THRE. KELD have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Wallis (in occasquence of the numerous applications from former purchasers who are saxious to add to their lots, and others desirous of pressning first-class wills residences, to release it for unreserved sale, by public competition, ON THE GROUND, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The remaining parties of that most valuable and celebrated exists, known as POINT PIPER, being a continuation of FADDINGTON, directly opposite the mansion of a facility Exp., and in the immediate vicinity of the sewice of which has been divided into avanient allotments, suitable for first class villa residences.

This portion of the estate having been selected expressly for this purpose, on account of the desirableness of its rituation, and healthulness of position, commanding manufacent panoramic views of Sydney Harbour, Botany Ray, and surrounding constructives of Sydney Harbour, Botany Ray, and surrounding constructives of Sydney Harbour, Botany Ray, and surrounding on the views of Sydney Harbour, Botany Ray, and surrounding on the server of 100 and 142 Sect respectively, by an average depth of 55 feet 8 inches from the former road.

Lot 1 has frontages to the Point Piper road and Moneur-*rect of 100 and 142 Sect respectively, and a versue depth of 55 feet 8 inches from the former road.

Lot 10, 20, 21, 22, and 23, on which are erected from houses, are received.

L : 46 has a frontage of 20 rest to Monour-etreet, by a depth of 85 feet.

Lots 27 to 80 inclusive, have frontages of 27 feet each to Moneur-street, by a depth of 35 feet.

Lots 31 to 91 have 20 feet frontages to Piper-street, by depths of 108 feet.

BLOCK C.

Lots 1 to 13 inclusive, have frontages of 20 feet 44 inches to the Point Piper Road, and depths varying from 118 feet 6 inches to 131 feet to 25 have frontages of 20 feet 31 inches to Piper-street, by depths of 108 feet.

BLOCK D.

137 feet 6 inches.

BLO K R.

Lot 167 inchasive, here 30 feet frontages to John-street, by depth of 117 feet.

Lots 8 to 18 have frontages of 22 feet 6 inches to Moncurstreet, by depths varying from 100 to 136 feet.

Lots 19 to 53 have 20 feet frontages to Wallace-street, by depths of 117 feet. or 117 not.

BLOCK F.

Lot I has frontages to the bouth Head Road and Wallis-street, of 144 and 130 feet respectively, by an average depth of 30 feet 6 inches.

by 117 feet in depth.

BLOCK C.

Lot 1 bas frontages to the South Head Road and Wallis-street of 143 feet and 175 feet 5 inches respectively, by an average depth of 1 feet 6 inches.

Lot 2 to 16 includes have 20 feet frontages to the South Bead Road, by depth of any the feet of 165 feet.

Lot 16 has frontages to the South Head Road and Nelson-street of 16 feet frontage to Nelson-street, by a depth of 90 feet.

Lot 30 has a 40-feet frontage to Nelson-street, by a depth of 90 feet.

R. GEORGE SMITH has been favoured with instructions from — Waterhouse, Esq., to submit to public competition, at an early date, that gentleman's particularly nest "Turn-out."

The Phaeton is built by the celebrated makers Whitehurst and Co., 'Inford-street, and is certainly the very thing itself.

The Harnes, which is allver mounted, with oval buckles, round reins, with consult digs.—In fact the howledge of its having been turned out of Gibson's, I-ticester-equire, will guarantee much more than is here expressed; and lastly. The Cheenut Gelding, is one of those well bred upstanding horses which alone is singularly adapted for such a conveyance as the one he new fills.

Baths and Toulet Wars.

Baths and Toulet Wars.

Baths and Toilet Ware

Wash beaute, halls Housemuids' pails English buckets, &c., &c., Terms at sale.

Brushware Whipe CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms,
243, George-street, Tiffs DAY, she 19th instant, at it c'elock,
Soo shot brushes
O drace coat whips
20 ditto pinin and twisted horse-whips
b ditto horse-whips, hair heads, &c., &c.,
Terms at sale.

To brapers, Storesteepers, and the trade generally.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUE-DAY, 22cd instant, at 11 o'clock, 66 cases and bells.

is, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, 300ck, and bales essentiable grow, including, 81k; gauze, barege abaw Light cachiners shawls Latine's Piretich stays Latine's hight dresses to the stay and stay and

Victoria linings
Crecolines
Infante' robes
Infante' robes
Infante' robes
Infante' robes
Into day and night gowns and cape
Ditto cloaks and hoods
Gambro-on trousers
Haberdashery
Riue and brown nilitary cape
Litto ditto reversible ditte, and scarlet velvet trimy
Plain and fancy napoleon and wellington cape
Velvet naval and military shaped cape
Velvet naval and military shaped cape
Glengary and Scote caps, lined velvet
Smooking caps, &c., &c.,
Terms at sale.

Figure 4 to 18.

Figure 4 to 18.

FRIDAY, 19th January.

To Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

Euperior Tray, Box, and Sideboard Dressing Glasses and Cheval Glasses.

DUIKIS and LAMBERT will sell, by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 19th January, at 10 o'clock precisely, 6 case of best British plate glass, comprising 5 plata resy dressing glasses, 10 x 13 12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 17 x 13 12 ditto ditto ditto, 17 x 13 13 14 to ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 16 11 2 ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 16 11 2 ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 15 4 6 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 22 x 16 12 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 23 x 18 12 box dressing glasses, two di awers, best British plates, Spanish pillars, 15 x 11 12 ditto ditto, 10 x 13 11 12 ditto ditto, 17 x 13 15 ditto ditto, 17 x 13 15 ditto ditto, 17 x 15 15 ditto ditto, 17 x 15 6 ditto ditto, 20 x 16 6 ditto ditto, 22 x 16 8 6 ditto ditto, 22 x 16 8 6 ditto ditto, 22 x 16 8 6 ditto ditto, 20 x 16 8 ditto ditto, 20 x 16 9 ditto ditto, 20 x 18 9 ditto ditto, 20 x 18 9 ditto ditto, 20 x 18 9 ditto ditto, 20 x 16 8 ditto ditto, 20 x 18 9 ditto ditto, 20

6 ditto ditto, 22 x 15
5 slieboard, 3 drawer box, best plates, 23 x 16
9 ditto ditto, 24 x 18
3 ditto 3 drawer box, 54 x 18
1 sheval glava, seroli piller, bird and fillet frame, pists moulding, best plate, and patent move, 64 x 54
2 cheval glasses, seroli piller, bird and fillet frame, pists mouldings, and salid bottoms, 64 x 24
2 cheval glasses, seroli piller, bird and fillet frame, or characteristic of furniture dea ore, upolesterers, and purchasers predicterers and purchasers predicted to the above lot of opendid glasses, which wave shipped by one of the first louses in Londons, and for excellence of material and workmanning are without, a rival in the solony.

DURKIS and LAMBEAT have received

DURKIS and LAMBE 'T have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 202, George-atcest, on MONDAY, the Sind instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following shoise articles of prfumery, violat powder, soaps, brushes, &c., from the celebrated house of Price and Geneil (now Hughes and Jones); 'ra. o'll pomade Price and Co's cold cream Ditto Curcassian d. tho Ditto bear's grea e Ditto during areas of the Ditto meansard ditto Ditto bear's grea e Ditto ditto marrow Ditto curling ersum and ditto oil Dr. Frampton's pomatum Frien and Co,'s extract of resemary Ditto assorted royal bouqueta Ditto sabletion ditto Dr. to Asiate balassa Ditto Pravian bala Ditto boney water and aroma Ditto current of rosse

Ditto boney water and aroma
Ditto catrant of roses
Ditto sighly seeasted violet powder
Hughes and Jones bioterine (or life of the hair)
Frice and Co's as won de miel
Deieroit's unecassar oil
Ditto shalyder
Ditto moelline
Fice and Co's gelden oil
Ditto Aberna hy's specific (for the complexion)
Ditto Treble distilled lavender water
Deleroit's caprit de law nde
Ditto poures unique and poudra subtil
Ditto Queen's own demifrice and camphorated toothep. wier
Ditto yeard he extract, or hair wash
Hughes and Jones' refresher
Anderson's Markean cream
Hancock's balesom
Frice and Co's Pervian rose scap
Ditto almond oil shaving cakes
Ditto subtice amphor scap
Ditto indicating ditto
Ditto stating ditto
Ditto hoay tashet
Ditto hoay tashet
Ditto sponneous bricks
John tone's pitent Windoor scap
Infants' and children's hair brushes
Vandyke ditto
Curl ditto
Hate, clothes, shaving, nail, and tooth ditto
Jenny Lind co nhe, and a sorted ditto, &c.
2 cases Farir a's genuine ou de Cologne, best quality.
Purkla and Lambert strongly resommand the above goods as
being of the choicest description
Terms at sale.

If K K L I M I N A R Y N O T I C E.
Tillinnby. Terrura. Paterson, Esq., will
be sold by public auction on an early day.
It adjoins the town of Paterson, at the nearth thereof, and about
It miles north of Marland and Morpeth, having above t miles of
river frontage to the Faterson, part of which being tidal, vessels
of burthen on a approach the homostead, and the water is always
fresh.
It is two miles in breadth from nerth to south, and extends book
to Lamb's Valey, about 1 in miles from cast to west.

river frontage to the Faserson, part of which being tidal, vessels of burthen on approach the homestead, and the water is always fresh.

It is two miles in breatin from nearth to south, and extends been to Lamb's Valiey, a beaut it miles from cast to west.

The cetate comprises about 6000 cores, with Church and pre-emptive lease attacked.

A portion of the allavial land will be divided into small farms, from 30 to 100 acres, and will be well worth the attention of presume desirious of securing small estates of unusual fertility.

The trops on this farm have never been known to fall from blight, and formerly, when all the main or crops falls in other parts of the colony, a full crop wa gathered from this farm.

Terms of payment will be liberal, and a portion of the purchase unexperience of the colony and the state of the colony and the state of the colony. The state of the colony and the state of the colony. The state of the colony are stated to the state of the colony and the c

wanney may remain on mortange.

Purther particulars will appear in a fature advertisement.

January 8th, 1835.

Executent Household Furniture, Pianoforto, &c.

Wor Ascidion Sale, on the Fremises, 135, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

FRIDAT, 18th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. F.

Holte in consequer or of his instructions from Mr. J. F.

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Holte in consequer or of his instructions from Mr. J. F.

Holte in consequer or of his instructions from Mr. J. F.

The whole of his handsome, excellent and very merial house-hold furniture, together with eignature reseword (d) cotave plano
Fort, by Tompkinsec, viz.—

Port, by Tompkinsec, viz.—

Forther wood whatsot

Ditto ditto armenate over on the hifter glass panels

Ditto ditto armenate covered with crimon

Crown back coder chairs

Footborie with holland covere

Gill freme pier glasses

Oil pushtings and engravings, in bandsome maplawood

fremes

Chimney and other ornaments

Brussite carpet and bearthrugs

Fracter, far irons, de.

Darnest drepery, windew curtains, and bell ropes

wirking desk, these and draught Coarde, and men

Wirking desk, these and draught Coarde, and men

Wirking desk, these and draught Coarde, and men

Guitar and case

Soar and Oil lamps

Four-post polished codar bedeteads, with sats of met

curtains

Franches and crifts, painted

Horsebar mattre-see, curtains

Enrichmen pliched codar bedeteads, with shi f.ing shelves

Elardsome pliched codar wardrobe, with shi f.ing chaives

Elardsome pliched codar wardrobe, with shi f.ing chaives

Elardsome pliched codar wardrobe, with shi f.ing chaives

Elardsome pliche

lam Auction Mart, at half-past 12 eclock, THIS DAY, 19th January,
January,
That compact colonial-built favourite little ketch CHANCE, so well knewn and noted for her fast-sailing and safety properties, in the Hunter River crade, in which she has been principally and very profitably enaced since she was knumbed. She is coppered and copper-bastened, well found in every respect, and has gear, sails, &c., in first erder, and quite ready for an immediate voyage.

The CHANCE is well fitted for the scarting trade, and her enlings and other very desirable qualities are too well known to require further attention; and accordingly suspection other a Brodie and Craig's Wharf, cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

The lavourite Hunter river Schoener Fortisude.
Al, Forty Tene Register.

For Auction Sale on PRIDAT, 19th January.

MESSIGS. W. DEAN and C.J. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mari, at half-past 2 closek, THIS DAY, 19th

Australian Auction Mari, at half-past 2 ourses, anno 2 on a party January,
January,
That fast and favorite little schooner FURTTUDE, well known in the Hunter Eiver trade as a most profitable vessel, and always delivers her curge in Erst-rate condition.
The Fortisteds is coppered and copper fastened, colonial built, and nearly new.
He is registered 40 tons, but has comparatively very large carrying capacities, with a very light draught of water.
Her rail', rigging, &c , &c., are all complete, and in first-rate condition.

Tern at sais.

NORWOOD.

That justiv celebrated, highly prized, and most eligibly-estuated pages of the prized pages.

Pages of the prized pages of the prized pages of the prized pages of the prized pages.

By deep pages of the prized pages of the prized pages of the prized pages of the prized pages.

ESSRS, W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, at Norwood, on MONDAY, 5th February, at 12 of clock.

on the ground, at Norwood, on MUNICAL, the ground, at Norwood, on MUNICAL, the Greek REMAINING LOTE of that notable and truly valuable groporty, situated near the Sydenham Station, on the Sydney and Paramatan Hallway—without the slightest receive, and on the most liberal terms.

Pull particulars in a future advertisement.

Pull particulars in a future advertisement.

NEWTOWN-THREE CAPITAL SHOPS AND DWELLING HOUSES, in that important a d widely spreading locality, and adjacent the country of Lessiss. W. Dran and CO. have received in a instructions to sell by assotion, at the Australian Auction Mart. 285, George-street, at 11 o'clock. on MONDAY, 2nd JANUARY. all those three EX-ELLENT MIOPS and DWELLING HOUSES, new and well-buile, of Batte and other first rate materials, slated roofs, &c., occapying as area adjoining the turnphic round of 55 feet frontage thereto, by a depth of 100 feet, including Hotens, Our-Orriess, Yanse, Ganders, &c., immediately through the Toul-Ban, and known as HOLMES' EUILDINGS, NEWTOWN.

These BUILDINGS have Four Rooms each, with very convenient hitchens attached—the larger house having an additional bedroom.

These BUILDING's have Four Rooms each, with very convenient kitchen attached—the larger house having an additional bedroom.

Each has a Suor Protvage to the NEWYOWN ROAD of 16 feet, by depths of 30, 60, and 45 feet respectively. Fronts stuctoed with Fortiand econent.

The bedrooms are neatly papered, and the other apartments stained and well finished.

They are most eligible for buriness of almost any description, but especially as Daspary, Gaoczay, Italian Warm. &c., Establishmeets. Establishments.

Little can be said to enhance the great value of property in this favoured neighbourbood, already so important, and increasing with almost incredible replitity; and these premises, adjoining the Curr Bourshaux, close to the eventual Vintuagers and the RAIL-WAY STATION, and being in the heart of this ESERGLY PROPLER TOWNSHIP, are unquestimently unrivaled as PLACES OF BUGINESS.

Title first-less. Plane as view at the Mart.

Terms liberal, at cale.

Phillip trade, and has proved herself one of the server.

She is a very stanch, large, and roomy reasel.

May be inspected previous to sale, off Brodie and Craig's Wharf,
where she now lies.

Inventory of stores, &c., and information furnished at the
auctioneers' office.

I IVERPOOL and EMU.

Valuable Prebold Properties and Building Allotments.

For Auction Stale, MONDAY, 22nd January, at 12 o'clock,

Grants from the Crown.

M BSf RS. W. DEAN and C.). have received
instructions to sell by Auction, at the Auatralian Auction Mart, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 22nd
January.

Parish of St. Luss, she County of Cambrians, by Manager urement,

2 Acres 2 Boods, 32 Perches.

Brunded on the routh by Lachlan-Street
Ditto ditto east by George-street.

Ditto ditto was by Manager Cook.
Ditto ditto was by Manager Cook.
This property is leased is, with a Cottage and some outputlidings thereon.
The intended line of Railway passes close by this allotment.
Also an allotment in the lows of East,
Parish of Strathdon, Jouany of Cook, consisting of
2 Roods of Land, being allotment No. 20 of exciton 6.

Pursher particulars in a future issue.

Bounded on the south by Lechian-street

Bounded on the south by Lechian-street

Bitto ditto ment be businglers Road

Ditto ditto worth by Manquarife-street.

The intended line of Railway passes close by this allotment.

Abo an allotment in the town of Kesu,

Parthot Sterablean, Douary of Cook, convising of

2 Roads of Land, being allotment No. 30 of section 6.

Purther particulars in a future issue.

Positive and Unreserved Roadie.

A four-roomed cottage

Positive and Unreserved Roadie.

A four-roomed cottage

Dataling yards to hold 10,000 sheep

Office hove sprayed for washed sheep

Dataling yards to hold 10,000 sheep

Office hove particular in a future issue.

The unexpired term of a lesse for 34 years, from the lat

January instant, of the LYCEUM THEATRE, situate in Yorkstreet, together with the somery, decorations. Scr. as it now

stands. It is in thorough working order, having been handsomely decorated shout two months ince, in a style quite equal

to any similar place of smusement in this city; and is now bring
ing in a WERKLY RENTAL OF EM.

Terms at rais.

YENN-STONEY.

Three splendid Building Allotments at the corner of Crescent
street.

TOWN of WOLLONGO'NG, spacelous Blook of Land.

TOWN of PORT MAGQUARIS, Two Haif-seer Allotments.

TOWN of PORT MAGQUARIS, Two Haif-seer Allotments.

TOWN of PORT MAGQUARIS, Two Haif-seer Allotments.

ONT and CO, have been instructed to sell

DISTANCE, and the first it was ene of the free these waters, and thas the superior out.

The instructions of the run, There are ten outestations at all of which there are all which there are ten outland.

The Instructions of the work of the water of the wook of the standard of the run.

The large yards for washed sh

lagoons.

Be country con-is-s of EXTENSIVE PLAINS and fine undulating GIGHTLY TIMBERED RIDGES—the run is surrounded
by excellent natural houndaries, and is distant only about 35

by escellent natural hundaries, and is distant only about 33 miles from pawing the property of the property of

annum.

Wheat stores, frays, working bullocks, herse dray and harness, sto., to be taken at a valuation.

With the Cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the Cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the Cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the Cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin Cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin run will be sold the following stock, with the cochin run will be sold the following stocks.

2690 cows and helf-rs, 2 years and over 550 six months to two years old 480 bullocks 750 steers, 2 to 3 years old 380 six months to 3 years old

5000 more or less SHEEP.

1730 male and female yearlings, last September.

300 ewes, 3 years old.

350 ewes, 0 ages and upwards

630 last September lambs.

1400 more or ires.

Together with a THORCE HERD of well-bred horses, about 120 cad, which, at the option of the purchaser, may be taken at a valuation.

237 The particular attention of the equatiors in the northern districts is called to the sade of this FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY, which (from the breeding of the scots, the tried fattening qualities of the ran, and is proximity to smarket—only 5 miles.

ANNUAL BRUGEN. ANNUAL ESTURN.

On the day named.—Tureday, 6th February, it will be submit ed
for UNESERVED SALE.

Terms at sale.

ROREVALE FARM, near Hartley.

Title.—Grant by purchase from the Crown.

Also, a Fick of Frime Sheep, warranted sound and never to
have been diseased.

ORT and CO. have received instructions
to sell by public auction, at the P

FRIDAY, 19th January.

The drat-class Brigantipe JANE, 142 tone register, 200 tone but then.

Brodie and Cruig's Wherf,

FESSRS. W. LEAN and CO. have been to sen by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-free the Australian Auction Mart, at half past 2 velock, THIS DAY, 19th January,

The January, and the australian and most desirable vessel the brigantine Jane, of 141 tone register, and 500 tone burken.

The lare has been chick by sen joyed in the Geology and proThe Jane has been chick by senjoyed in the Geology and Port
Phillip trace, and has proved herself one of the flattest vessels on the coast. to sen by public auttion, at the Rooms, Pittstreet, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 18th January.

WO VALUABLE ALLOYMENTS, situate in Donnelly-street, Balmain, having a frontage of 50 feet cach to the street, by a depth of 245 feet to Johnson's Bay, to which they have also a frontage of 50 feet each.

These silloiments are beautifully situated, and enjoy magnificent views. Their great depth, as well as water and street frontages, reader them highly desirable as sites for villa residences.

Terms at sale. BUNGABAN-BURNETT DISTRICT. A splendid Fattening Run, with access to three shipping poru.

Together with about 21,000 Sheep.

Together with about 21,000 Sheep.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Reoms, Pittstreet, at 11 o'clock, PHB DAY, 19th January, 1855.

That first-class fattening station BUNGABAN, situate on the waters of the Dawney, 19th Annary, 1855.

That first-class fattening station BUNGABAN, situate on the waters of the Dawney, 19th Annary, 1855.

The first-class fattening station BUNGABAN, situate on the sacress of this profit of the state district, and within easy access of the Dawney, 19th Annary, 19th Annary, 29th miles from Gadatona, Port Curtis 200 miles from Wide Bay 200

ing in a WERELT REPLALOF #28.

Terms at raise.

Terms at raise.

Enth-Terms plant for the superior of Crescentsuperior of College and Co without let or hindrance.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

Terms of the control of the control

Low is and distinks cover forger manufacture, with shifther glass passed from the content of the company of the content of the

No. 1.

Also, a Firsk of Frime Sheep, warrand. have been diseased.

MORT and CU. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Kooms, Pittatores, at it o'clook, on IUseBay, 33rd January, 1836.
That splends and well-known agricultural, dairy, and grazing property near Hartley, near Hartley, and grazing property near Hartley, near Hartley, and grazing property near Hartley, and supplied to the containing 1000 acres, with frontage so the Gauvirang Creek. A large extent of this land is adapted for agriculture, the whole of it is well grazed and abundantly watered. It commands are tensive best run ever wearst Crown land, all of which is well watered, and which together with the firm, is capsable of departuring 1000 hears of cattle in any season.

THE HAFROVERIENTS comprise 130 acres enclosed, with a fare-rand and which the KINTS comprise 130 acres enclosed, with a fare-rand fare and third fare the contained for a capsable of the contained fare. A four-received existing a fact of the Charley Hill. AND.

Bars, 40 feet by 50 feet

Large stock-yard

An excellent graces will stacked with choice fruit trees. ABOU'S MILLES FROM EARTLEY.

Immediately share the farm will be soid

A CESCUE FLOCK OF SHEEP

consisting of about 150 wethers mig 560 evens. Ages and full principles of the Charley will be nearly in a few will shortly be exhibited at the Offices of the Auctionsers, Returnet; or stimulated, and they will be transplant to hear and supplication at the loffice of the Auctionsers, Returnet; or stimulated, and they will be transplant to hear and supplication at the loffice of the Auctionsers, Returnet; or stimulated, and they will be the warded and manual trees, the fare plan will shortly be exhibited at the Offices of the Auctionsers, Returnet; or stimulated and the creek at the first of the Auctionsers, Returnet; or stimulated and the creek at the first of the Charley and may be found the received as the first of the Charley and may be found there, but TILBER AUCTION.

Large stock-yard

An excellent price of the C

olared windows.

"Although there are in this country many specimens of painted glass of the twelfth century, the material is not mentioned for ordinary glazing purposes in any document of so early a date hitherto discovered. It seems probable that it was originally confined to ecclesiastical buildings, and that windows in houses were simply closed by wooden shutters, iron-stanisheoms being sometimes introduced for greater safety. That in some cases the method of securing windows was very inefficient appears by an anecdote related by Matthew Paris. When Henry the Third was staying at the manor of Woodstock in the year 1238, a person who feigned insanity made his appearance in the hall, and summoned the king to resign his kingdom; the attendants would have beaten and driven him away, but Henry making light of his conduct ardered them to desist and suffer the man to enjoy his delusions. In the night-time, however, the same individual contrived to enter the royal bedchamber through a window, and made towards the king's bed with a naked dagger in his hand; luckily the king was in another part of the house, and the intruder was discovered and secured. Where windows were externally more narrow apertures, widely aplayed on the inside, it is probable that there were internal shutters; but it is clear from early drawings that shutters frequently opened outwards, being attached by hinges to the head of the window; in such instances they were kept open by props. It would appear that canvas or a similar material was occasionally used instances they were kept open by props. It would appear that canvas or a similar material was occasionally used instances of the sum of the were glazed, as early as the thirteentheentury, does not admit of doubt, insamuch as its application to that purpose is specifically mentioned in the building accounts of Westminster Abbey in the reign of Henry the Third. Whenever purchases of glass are noted in ancient accounts, we find that it was bought at so much per foot; indeed it may be obe-rred gene GLAZED WINDOWS.

"The meek in spirit, "IMAUM ALI ZADE."

"Although there are in this country many specimens of painted glass of the twelfith century, the poses in any document of so easily glasing purposes in any document of so easily greater than the seek of the Causeries are as feed of the possible that it was originally condined to ecclesiastical buildings, and that windows in houses were simply closed by wooden shutters, iron-stankhous being sometimes inroduced for greater and the proposes of the seek of the control of the contro

AMOUNTOWER IN SECULATO PRAYIOUS AND TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERAL STORY.

"The same of the bands habitrons in long to the party of the same of the same

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

Tea, coffer, chocolate, cocca, sugar, molasses, fruits, wisc
beer, are said duty paid.

Bristra, tokacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

Resistra, tokacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.

Izrorors are susually sold at credits averaging four months.

Coffee, chocolate, and cooss. Sugar, raw, per ev. Ditto, refuned, ditto, Molasses, ditto, ditto, Driedfruits, per lb. Beer, in wood, per gallon. Ditto, in bottle, ditto. Wins, not more than 25 per cen Brandy and gin, Syker proof, of Whiskey, and Rum, ditto. Liqueurs, Cordials, and Fruits, ditto.	t. al litto	cohal	0000	0 2 3 1 0 0 0 1 9 6	0	
Perfumed Spirits, ditto. Colonial, ditto Tobacco, manufactured, per ib. Ditto, unmanufactured. Cigar, and aung Dyawback on Refined Spir, 3- Att. OTHER EMPORT	. td	per	00000	05.109	0	
Pine Congou teo, per chest Ditto, per tan eastly box. *fine Hysomskin, per chest Ditto, per ise eastly box Pine black, in small piges, per lb. Ditto great ditto, ditto Manila coffee, per lb. Java, ditto.	# Posecooo	10149900	00000	to 1	16 15 8	
OUTRANTS, per Ib. Raisins, 51 uscentiels, ditto. Ditto, Valersein etc. ditto Pigr., ditto Appies, ditto Jordan almonds, ditto Valencia, ditto Soft shell, ditto Harceloga nuts, ditto Walnuts, ditto Svale.	000000000	1 0 0 0 0	64809087	0 0 0 0	1000	8 5 9 6 8 6 9 7
Manils, Zebu per ton Thal, Pampangen, Clayed, JAVE - Brown, , White Crystallised Mauritias-Room Bright yellow grain Moissees Sugarhouse treacis No, 1, pieces Crystallised Crystallised Crystallised Crystallised Crystallised Befined issues	25 23 0 0 51 85	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		21 21 22 23 24 29 29 24 25 25 25 26 29 32 0 35	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Pickles, per dozen plate. Ditto, per dozen quarts Bottled fruits, ditto Jame and jellies, per ib. Mustard, jibs., per dozen		7 12 14 1	6	0	13 15 0 7	6 0 0

	Taumotous, we, 1; per 19 Sarch, No. 1, ditto Soda, per ewi. Liver ool soap, ditto Patent sporm eandles, per lh. Stocathoin pitch, per harrel Ditto tar, per barrel Gunpowder, blasting, per lh. Lineed, in drums, per gallon Turpentine, ditto	10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 2 0 5 11 0 10 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 1 1 6 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	Mr. Mr. Mr. Wr. Wr.
at ei- ee u- ed	Rosin, ditio Guspowder, blasting, per lb. Linseed, in drums, per gallon Turpentine, ditto PROVINGOUS.	1 0	200	2.7	Mr.
4- 8- 8-	Irish butter, per lb PROVIAÇOMS. English become, ditto Ter's hanne, dit. to Ter's hanne, dit. to English bacon, ditto N.S. W. beef, per tierce Irish port, per barrei Ditio, per J dones tins White ditio, per barrei Dricel ling and cod, per lb Froch anison; in time, per lb Salted ditto, in barreis,		9 9	1 0 1 2 0 11 10 0	Mr Hr Mr Mr Mr
n- ne.	Red herrings, per barrel Ditto, per I dozen tins White ditto, per barrel Dried ling and cod, per 1b	10	0 1	fanimon	Mr Mr Mr
nd o-	Fresh satgoos, in tins, per lb. Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb. Sardines, per dozen half boxes. Ditto, ditto quarter ditto BEER, ETC.	0 12 8 8	\$ 0 7 0 8 0 0 0		Parri Head
r- ir- iy,	Ditto, second brands, per hogshead (Bottled ditto, per dozen Ditto, second brands, per dozen London porter, per hogshead	10	0 8 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 1	ominal, 11 0 9 0	83
In 14, m.	Ditto, second brands, ditto Ditto, second brands, ditto Ditto, cider ditto Kent and Sussex hops, per lb. Fine port, per gallon	0 10 0 8 0 17 0 1			Quies Gales
ed of or	Ditto, second brands, per hogshead. Bottled ditto, per dosses. Ditto, second brands, ditto Ditto, second brands, ditto Ditto, second brands, ditto Ditto, second brands, ditto Wine. Fins port, per gallon Wine. Fins port, per gallon Wine. Fins port, per gallon Ordinary ditto, ditto London bottled ditto, per doses. Ordinary ditto. London bottled ditto, per doses. Champagra, per doses. Clarot, per doses.	1 0 7	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 1	8 0 10 0 8 0 7 0 8 6 16 0	Wide Hore Peri Ditte Adnie
pi- ui- om wn	Claret, per dozen Claret, per dozen W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon Ditto, 30 ditto	0 1 10 16 0 16 0 6 0 3 12 12	ģ š		Laun Hoba Aunk Fort
ri- van	W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon Ditto, 10 ditto K.I. ditto, 30 ditto Colomial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid) Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto (in the colomial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid) Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto (in the colomial ditto, 25 ditto (duty paid) Martell's brandy, ditto Hennessy's ditto Ordinary, ditto Coneditto, sech 1 dosen Gin, per gallon Geneva, D. P., per 4 gal. case Whiskey, per gallon TOBACCO, ETC.	0 14 0 14 0 9 0 8 0 0	5 0 0 0 0 0	7 0 4 0 12 3 0 0 10 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	The state of
ns- his ed	Martell's brandy, ditto Hennessy's ditto Ordinary, ditto Ordinary, ditto Ordinary, ditto Ordinary, ditto One ditto, each 1 dosen Oin, per gallon Oin, per gallon Oin, per gallon Oin, per gallon Oinerse, D.P., per 6 gal. case. Whishey, per gallon Barrett's half-tierces, per 1b. Other brands, ditto Other brands, ditto Cavendish, ditto Pipes, per gree Manila eigars, No. 3, per 1000 Ditto 3, ditto Bariey, ditto Bariey, ditto Bariey, ditto Bariey, ditto Bariey, ditto Bariey, ditto Baries, ditto Sagn, ditto Sagn, ditto Sagn, ditto Sagn, ditto Sagn, ditto	0. 4 0 16 0 5	0 0 0 0 0 0	17 0	iyda.
ies u- No	Other brands, ditto American,keg, ditto. Cavendish, ditto Pipes, per gross Manila cigars, No. 3, per 1000	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 7	9 6	1 6 1 3 1 0 3 0 1 10 0	C
ne, re- ion ed	Wheat, per bushel Oats, ditto Bariey, ditto Maine, ditto	re. 0 13 0 7 0 7	121 172	origin term	_
de or or	Spilt Peas, ditto Pearl barley, per owt. Rice, per twa Patna ditto, per bag W. I. arrowroot, per lb.	1 4 1 5 0 0 1 1	6 6 6 6 6 1 7 1 9 1	15 0	C Room
ng he en	Oats, ditto Bariey, ditto Maise, ditto Maise, ditto Spilt Feas, ditto Pearl barley, per owt. Bice, per tun Patna ditto, per bag. W. I. arrowroot, per lb. R. I. ditto, ditto Sacotch oatmeal, per ewt. Sydney fine floor, per 1800 (ba. Ditto seconds ditto, ditto Ditto bran, per bashel. Liverpool, per ton Rock, ditto Jare, per dozen.	8 14 1 5 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 1 9 0 3 0 5 0 0 30 0 30	0 10 0 0 5 0 0 0	11 0'0
ith ect	Liverpaol, per ton Rock, ditto Jara, per dosen Datus, ETC.	0 0	:	10 0 0 0 0 0	
de ry he ar,	Mi-carbonate soda, per cwt	0 2 0 0 0 18 0 1	3 6 2 0 0 1 0 0		
de nd	Castor oil, in bulk, per lb Ditto, in quarts, per dozen		0 0 7 0 0 0	14 0	-
m- ve re.	Ceir, in sizes, per ton CORDAGE, English, ditto 77 Manila, ditto 77 Woollashing, ditto 66 Sonning twine, per lb. 67 Fine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yards. 77 Three bushel bags, 3tb., per dosen		0		Room 11 o'e A se Paul'
nd to	Woolpacks, 10 lb., each		\$ b		Paul
on all en	Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton. Iron bars, in sizes, per tom 1, Iron bars, in sizes, per ton 1, Iron bars, in sizes, per ton 1, Iron bars, in sizes, per ton 1, Iron bars, per ton 1,		0		In the
n- it	Sheet lead, ditto 4 Ditto sine, ditto 3	1 0 0	9 43		M
he ns. ed n-	Bricks, 9 x 2 x 41, per 1000		0 7 0 10 0 15	0 0	Charl DAY T
of en		1 10	0 20 7 0 6 2 9 0	0 8	
he of nd	Drapery—Market - verstocked, Ironmongery—Full supplies, Hardware—Ditto, Cuttery, superior, saleable, Stationery—Inney, dull. Paper—saleable, Boots and Shous—Seasonable good Clothine—Shous very dull.			9	M
its ely er he	Boots and Shous—Senzonnble good Clothing—Stops very dail. Sediery—Dull. Persilary—Well supplied. Parenergods—Sed elemand. Musical instrumenta—Heavy supplied. Musical instrumenta—Heavy supplied. Earthenware—Market overstocked. Earthenware—Market overstocked.	is, male	able.		street at 11
if ivi vo				17.35	-6
ia on va	At the Parsonage, Richmond, on Surfe of the Rev. J. Rider, of a nov. On Wednesday, the 17th January installon-street, Mrs. George Kranon, of a data MARRIAGES.	day, ti nt, at l aghter.	he 14th in: No. 43, Wo	etant, the	M
n- or of	MARRIAGES. By special licence, at Christ's GEN. Hylssed, to Elizabeth Harry, the eldest. Farramatia-street; both of Sighey. DEATHS At the residence of his parents, Macqu Wedinssday, the 17th instant, Affred W William Wilker, sellictor, aged 5½ mon At Liverpool, on the 16th instant, Ba Ring, of Braidwood, aged 15 years.	reh, or laught	n the 17th er of Mr. treet, Wi	Tancred,	
ng he	Wednesday, the 17th Instant, Afred W William Walker, solicitor, aged 5½ mor At Liverpool, on the 16th Instant, Sa King, of Braidwood, aged 15 years. On the 18th Instant, at his residence, G Mr. Andrew Nash, late of the Woodnesday	illiam, the, muci J	only chil King, son c street, Pa	d of Mr. of George rramatta	IV
us, iu- ier	Ring, of Braidwood, aged 15 years. On the 18th instant, as the residence, C fir, Andrew Nash, late of the Woolpack On the 18th instant, at the residence C south Head Read, William Charles, only Stephena, aged 9 mooths. FUNERAL.—The Friends of Foulkes are respectfully invite.	the L	ate Ma	P.1	_
== and	which will take place on SATURDAY A precisely. The procession will more Willow Tree Octage, California and Saturni-tryet, at the anticregiba- tic place of the procession of the pro- just, and SON, undertakers, King an colare will be in ucd.	FTER from l reet,	NOON, at bla late i two doo sed, JOH	funeral, 3 o'clock residence, re below N HILL,	M 12 0'0
					To
	FUNERAL.—The Friends of william charles. To move from his Heat Road, Tills (Friday) AFFERNO CURTIS, undertaker. Hunter-street, circulars will be based. FUNERAL.—The Friends Andrew Nash are respects		4		
	his funeral, which will take AFTERNOON, at one o'clock precis move from his late residence, George- above brur, JAMES WILLIS, underta	pisce ely. J treet, ker, Pr	evited to on the process Parramata.	SUNDAY mion will tta, at the	What
	TO IRONMONGERS, Foun coachbuilders, ship chandlers, pi fancy goods, eartherware and glassware of the coacute indexts for every above different branches 'hrough their Brothers, and Co., Birmingham. Ever prices will be given, and books of draw itste parties in ordering cus be seen on FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.	ders, umber ere.—T	Wheels, gasfitter he unders	wrights, s, dealers igned are with the	
400	Brothers, and Co., Birmingham. Ever prices will be given, and books of draw lists parties in ordering cun be seen on FEEZ and CO., 10, Macquarie-place.	y info	rmation of nd pattern ation to	Rabone, regarding to faci- ADOLPH	_
0076	THE AGENTS of this Journal the colony are as follows:	CR.	various	parta of	M balf-p
8 5 9	Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. E. Mason. Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt T —Mr. Laban White. Fartie, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Fartier, Bowenfeits—Mr. John M'Lean. Bathors, Carcear, Wallington, and O'C Mudgres—Mr. John Dickson. Sohala, Turon—Mr. T. S. Threiheid BOYARD.	ir. C. C	Cottrell, Plains—)	dr. C. W.	
6 6 9 7	Mudgee-Mr. John Dickson. Bohls, Turon-Mr. T. S. Threiheld BOUTHERS. Liverpool-Mr. Ernest Goests. Campbelltown, Camden, Piston, and App Berrims-Mr. Joseph Levy.	in—M	r. John Br	owa.	
	Liverpool.—Mr. Ernest Goerts. Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and App Berrina.—Mr. Joseph Levy. Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonis.—Mr. Guesnbeyan.—Mr. James John Wright. Yass.—Mr. Thomas Laidinw. Gundagai.—Mr. T. B. Gibbons. Geelong.—Mr. Thomas Paterson. Wolksagong, Dapto.—Mr. Hewlett. Kiama.—Mr. John Graham. MORTHERN.	Rober	t Craig.	3	T DAY,
0000	Wollongong, Dapto-Mr. Hewlett, Kiama-Mr. John Graham. Maidand, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, asatie, Morpeth, and Wollombi-Mr. Aymond Terrace-Mr. W. P. Peek, Singleson and Jerry's Plaina-Mr. John I Musrellbrook-Mr. George Denshire, Musrellbrook-Mr. George Denshire, Murrurbrook, Transvorth, and Armidale-	Hexh A. De	am, Dung dds.	og, Noo	-
000000	Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire. Murrurandi, Tamworth, and Armidale—THE COAST. Clarence River—H. Alderson, Postmaste Wide Bay, Geyndah—Mr. A. Walker, Politishans. Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stefishans. Moreton Bay—Mr. Samuel Stefishans.	Mr. A.	r. Brodie, h Grafter		DAY, Drutt
	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN CO.				

G. Spicer.

Eden, Pambula, and Hombalo, Cuomr — Mr. H. Kesterion.

Adelaide.—Mr. Nathaniel Summer.

Momrs. Merrett, Surry House, South Head Road Mr. John Collis, Farramatts-street Mr. James Andrews, Tobacconist, Clarence-st, near Barrack-st,	THIS DA
Mr. W. F. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street Memers. Mervett, Surry House, South Hand Road Mr. John Collis, Farramatia-street Mr. Justy, Briefsfeld-hill Mr. Francis Larter, Constitution House, South Head Road Wright, Brothers, Groostitution House, South Head Road Wright, Brothers, Groostitution House, South Head Road Wright, Brothers, Groostitution House, Bouth Head Road Wright, Brothers, Groostitution House, Hould Road Mr. J. J. Glassop, Balmais Mr. Yull, Tubesconts, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-st. Mr. J. T. Glassop, Balmais Mr. Y. W. Prati, Chemist, Barramatia-street Mr. Dear, Market-street East Mr. W. Prati, Chemist, Barramatia-street Mr. Dear, Market-street East Mr. Joseph Russell, Windmill-street Mr. Broost, Dear College, Rusheutler's Ray, New S. H. Road Mr. B. Roosey, Grooser, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge Mr. James Dole, Camperdowa Mr. J. Mason, Stationer, Parramatia Mr. James Bost, Petershan, Parramatia Mr. James Bost, Petershan, Parramatia Mr. James Bost, Potershan, Parramatia Mr. J. Mason, Stationer, Parramatia Mr. J. Britchled, Turn mod Mr. H. Britchled, Turn mod	
Mr. Vuill, Tobacconist, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-st. Mr. C. Pallick, Newtown Mr. W. Prats, Chemist, Parramatia-street	
Mr. Dear, Market-street Rask Mr. Steel, Paddington Mr. Joseph Russell, Windmill-street	
Hr. F. M'Lean, Post Office, Rushcutter's Bay, New S. H. Road Mr. B. Roosey, Grocer, Cumberland-street, near the Bridge Mr. James Dole, Camperdown	Box
Mr. Thomas Shaw, Petersham, Parramatta Mr. E. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta Mr. James Mountford, Druggist, Windsor Mr. George Hewlett, Wollogong	enlarged r next the 2 THIRTY- five to to
Mr. T. S. Threikeld, Turon Mr. Henry Badgery, Braidwood Mr. N. Buckley, West Maitland	A well-bu
Parramatta-street; and Mosers. Merrin, Surry House, South Head Road, up to & past 5 p.m.	This pro SIR JOSE joins on or Garden, as
SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, 567, George-street, conducted according to be usage at Lleyd's, by	joins on or Garden, at The soil watered is brought is
MR. SAMUEL H. SMYTH. Marine Surveyor—Capiain Malcolm. Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Captain F. W. Lader.	of land wi
YDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, MJ, George-street, conducted according to be usage at Livy disk by Miles and Livy disk by Miles and Livy disk by Miles and Marine Surveyor Cospital Melcolm. Agent and Marine Surveyor for the Port of Newcastle, Captain F. W. Lodgert of Newcastle, Captain F. W. Lodgert of Newcastle, State of Premium per cent., by first-class vessels (free from average unless of Fremium per cent., by first-class vessels (free from average unless general). Guiness Wide Bay 2 Nelson 0	s short tis
Guiuese Guiuese Guiuese Fide Bay 2 Neisen 25 Foreton Bay 25	On secous
Port Phillip 15 Great Britain 216	Boy
Administration	Wharf, or
Time Bisks on First-class vessels: 3 Months, 3 Guineas 6 Ditto, 5 Ditto	Ro
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed SAMUEL H. BMYTH, Broker, 19dney, February, 254.	Patent 81 o'clock,
SALES BY AUCTION.	
CHATTO and HUGHES will sell	B
Bathe, of all descriptions Japanned toilet ware	on MONI Several
Puils, buckets Children's baths Jugs, bread baskets Brushware	Pull par
Whips, &c., &c. Sundries. CHATTO and HUGHES have received in-	Boy in
Booms, 343, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 clock,	o'clock, Mr. T. Votes and
Papier mache tables Cowvan's patent strops Electro-plated candles loks	-
Fancy boxes	Boy bulk of h
Prismed plotures Lavonder water Rau de cologue Sponge Latter newson	gant and
Fancy scops	Ferry.
man pureos Perspective ginece Marble tuble tops Weights and soales Pistols, in cases Revolvers, éc., de. Terms at sale.	tained with the obtained at the Circ
	Do
Boots and Shore. CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale tooms, \$23, George-street, on SATUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 clock, A small invoice of boots and shore, from Ridley and Co.'v, St. **Paul's Churchyard; **Ales' boots Ladies' cachance and silk boots **Touths' shore. Childres' shore.	211, Georg
A small inveice of boots and shoes, from Ridley and Co.'s, St. 'aul's Churchyard; Alro—Laftes' boots	o'clock, All that North Sho main road
Ladies' eschmere and silk boots Youths' ahous Children's ahoes Ladies' shore, &c., &c.	door to M the premi and carry bourhood,
Terms at cale.	bourhood
By crier of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, in the Insolvent Estate of Mary Scott Storey, Milliner, Pitt-street. The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, canesting of Children's Clothing Sewn Goods Millinery, &c.	Ris
MAR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by pub.	BATURD
Lic suction, on the premises, opposite Mr. Charles Newton's New Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATUR- DAY fiest, the 20th instant, at il c'clock precisely, The whole of the stond-in-trade, consisting of Children's clothing Ladies' under linen	
Children's ditto	
With months	RIS
Silk mantles Ribbons Habits, alcaves, and collars, &c. Facey straw bonnets Tuesan ditto	10 1
Silk mantles Ribbons Habits, sieves, and collars, &c. Farcy straw bonnets Tuesan ditto Leghorn hats Gloves, &c., &c. Terms cash.	
Silk mantles Ribbons Habits, sieves, and collars, &c. Farcy straw bonnets Tusean ditte Leghorn hats Gloves, &c., &c. Terms cash. SATURDAYS sale of Cart Horses, &c.	preniser, adjoining DAY, the
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Silk mantles Ribbons Habits, sieves, and collars, &c. Farcy straw bonnets Tunean ditte Legborn hats Gloves, &c., &c. Terms cash. SATURIDAY'S hale of Cart Horses, &c. M. S. WUO: LER will rell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George- treet, opposite the Police Office, on SATURIDAY, the 30th instant, til o'clock, A choice lot of horses from the country districts, theroughly broken to suddle and hurness. Trials will be given to cash for the satisfaction of purchasers. Many come well recommended, and can be warranted useful animals. Gigs, sociable, drays, carts, &c., &c. For Wine. To Publicans and Wines Merchants. M. R. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. 200 cask port wine.	pro-lies, adjoining DAY, the Pro-lies, adjoining DAY, the The Pro-lies of the
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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Copies of the
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Cider, just landed of Cirret, and Hoch.

Cider, just landed ale, Cirret, and Hoch.

RKIS and LAMBERT will sell by suction, at their Mart, 2602, George-street, V., Friday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.

50 cases cider, just landed, in prime condition.

4 ditto ale

5 ditto claret

5 ditto laret

7 trues at mig.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Terms at mis.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            BOTANY MARKET GARDENS:::
COTTAGE AND GROUNGS,
Near Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY next, January 25th.
Lithographs may be had at the Rooms.
WDKN AND THRELKELD have re-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          WDEN AND THREIKELLD have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, at the
received instructions to sell by auction, at the
room, City Mart, 211, George-street, on THURBAY
25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
-CRINE CHOICE MARKET GARDEN FARRS, from
ten acree each, of the Heheet market garden sell, not
ten acree each, of the Heheet market garden sell, not
ten acree each, of the Heheet market garden
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ten the complete by Mr. Hicky, market gardener.

Levil B. W. W. Marting and the same of land, at
to complete by Mr. Hicky, market gardener.

Levil B. W. W. Marting and the same of land, at
to complete by Mr. Hicky, market gardener.

Levil B. W. W. Marting and the land of the same of land, at
the same safet has property as which high road fertility, and
in the driest occasion, producing the finest vegetable
into the market.

The expectal attention of the labouting classes is directly
within as short a distance of the city, the produce of
within as short a distance of the city, the produce of
within as short a distance of the city, the produce of
within as short a distance of the city, the produce of
the capacity of securing a choice and acricelysis within
as man, possessing one of these valuable Fame, may is
time become independent.

De carly for the market open. A
plan on view at the room,
Terros, liberal, et sale.

Whiting.
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WDEN and THRFLKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at Botts's on & ATURDAY next, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, account of whom it may concern; es Reberhaufre, 30 oasks whiting, slightly damaged, Tettus at sale.
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ceived instructions to sell by auction, at the
lip Wharf, on SATUEDAY, the 2th instant, at 11
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                175 bales oaten hay.
Terms at sale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Preliminary Novice.

Preliminary Novice.

Pronmongers, Cutters, Getteral Dealers, and others.

WDEN and Tellar LKELU will seel by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George street, DAY next, the 23nd instant, at 11 o'clock, it involves of ansatical transmonaery.
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Britanula-metal ware
Carticulars will appear in te-morrow's irsue.

Mr. T. J Fisher's Law Library.
Unreserved Sale.
WDEN and THRELKELD have received
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   satructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, rge-street, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at il
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   J. Pisher's Law Library, including complete sets of the
d Proceedings of the Lightlative Council.
Terms at sale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   St. Leonard'.--House and Grounds.
Important S.le.
WDEN and THKELKFLD beg to an-
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         unce that Mr. Fisher, having disposed of the a preparties in Sydney and the County of Cambein M. them final instructions to sell positivity the abere siscommedians family residence, at the North Ster. see minutes' walk of Sydney, on the high read to Sher's eminutes' walk of Sydney, on the high read to Sher's
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Day of Sale, THURSD \(^{Y}\), 14th Fabruary 1835, at 11 o'clock precisely, etcloneers can give the mest positive assurance of an able, without the slightest reserve. Possession can be obtain fourteen days of an al. Carle to view on end from Mr. FISHER, or EOWDEN and THRELKELD, by Mart.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   WDFN and THRELKELD are instructed
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, ge-atreet, Sydney, on THUR-DAY, the let February (if not previously disposed of by private contract), at it
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   thutcher's shop and appurtenanors, at St. Leonar's, or c, having a frontage of 60 feet to Miller-street, the doppasts to Mr. Brophy, the blackswinth, and set ir. Congrove, the baker. The business is first-rain, and sees are every way fitted far boiling down, slaughteries, and the Lane Core district.

Trues at sale,
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Chothing
Watch
Jewellery, &:.
SHWORTH and CO. will sell by public
auction, at their Rooma,
DAY, the 20th January, at 11 o'clock,
quantity of Gentlement at clothing
William Control of the Control of the
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To Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.
By order of J. Mercis, Frq. Official Assignee.
By order of J. Mercis, Frq. Official Assignee.
In he incolvent Estate of Weston and to.
HWOLTH and C.J. have received injustructions to sell by public auction, on the at the rear of Messra. Cohes's Temple of Fabina, and the premises of Mesers. Researt and Co., on &ATU-smithing portion of the stoes-Ly-linde of the abvermed insolvests, consisting of Wine and applicate Onlean's stores.

Hans
Stillages
Fumps
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              WARKLEY,
Immediately adjusting Paddington
PIVE ROOM COTTAGE AND GROUND.
PRT and CO, have been instructed to sell
by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
180AY, 23th January, the day before the Anniversary of
y, at 1 o'clear.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   SUA 1, 20th sanuary, the substitute of the subst
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 he attention of mechanics and small capitalists is called
also of this sung fittle leasehold. THE HOUR OF ONE
has been specially fixed to sait their convenients. The
la very beautiful, commanding an extensive via
Bosany, including the waters of that Bay. The Cottage
finished in-ide, and the rooms all pagered.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sails.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 TEROWN, Partaments Road, close to the HUNEST
ISLISHMAN Public Bouse,
Allotment of Land and Cottage.
RT and CO, have instructions from the
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 proprietor to sell by public auction, at the tit-street, on THUR-DAY, 23th January (the day before revery of the colony), at 10 clock, LOTMENT of LAND, situate in the village of Campriche rest of the HONEST IRISH MAN public house, a matta road, having a frontage of 36 FET, more or less, road issuing to Newtown, and 60 FET, more or less.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              it is erceived a meat SLAR COFTAGE of two rooms, each
users, and shingried.
well of excellent water, the best in the village. The
latd out as a garden.
This is a corner alledmost, and its situation in the middle
lage of Camperdown, close to the Parramette road, and
out the railway works, makes it a convexient home for a
lie mechanic, or a desirable little investment.

Finn on view at the Rooms.

Terms at male.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 KSTOWN, NEAR HILLSTTOWN, Punch flow! Road, 
IGE FARMs enacisting from 23 acres to 31 acres each, 
Title unquestionable.

RT and CO. have been instructed to
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-
FRIDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock.
ICE FARMS, containing from 23 acres to 31 acres each, 5-
be Funch Rowl-road in the part-h of Bankstow, about
from Irishoven, and adjoining the properties of Meetro,
Meredith, Ryan, and Money, and distant about if
a Sydney.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   a Secretian, Kyan, and Money, and distant about it as 5 days, said upon them, and an abundance of good timber for awing, firewood, and charcoal. See also of the timber above would pay for the land, and its to the metropolis with a good road would then revier invaluable for the provent of garden stuff. There are watersholes on several of them, and they are close to the fix water receivery.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Pian on view at the Houms.
Terms at sale.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Terms at sale.

Sale of SURPLUS SCICK at Varroville.

D. USKIPN has received instructions from James Raymond, Esq., to sell by at Varroville, to sell by section, on MONDAY, instant, at 11 o'clock, the surplus stek, consisting of Corner of the surplus stek, consisting of Corner Bullecks

Steers

Young bulls

A for horses, and

A mull flock of she p.

cautie are the produce of a bull bred by Themas can, bring out of an imported ow, by the imported bull Cambridge, and would be a valuable addition to asy
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   NEY MORNING HERALD.-CASS
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   TMS OF ADVERTISING :
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